Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1819. [NUMBER 1526.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Proposals will be received by me, on or before the 10*th Proximo*, for Bills, (amounting about two hundred and thirty pounds British) drawn by the Commanding Officer and Myself, on the Regimental Agent, at 30 days Sight.

T. E. LEECH,
Pay-Mast. H. M. 65th Regt.
Fort George Barracks
30th Aug. 1819.

Advertisement.

The following Articles,
Lately Imported upon the ALBINIA,
ARE NOW FOR SALE, AT
Gen. Jones's House
OPPOSITE THE TAVERN,
For Ready Money only.

A FEW Sets of Gig and Curricle Harness, complete with Brass and Plated mountings,
A few elegant Mahagony Gentlemen's Tool Chests, and Medecine Chests.
A small assortment of Jewellery.
A new Sextant by Gilbert,
A small collection of Hosiery, Waistcoats, Ladies Stays, and a complete assortment of Milinery.
A few Casks of fresh dried Cape Fruits.
A small quantity of Bort Wine, Claret, Hocks, Bucellas, and Sherry.
Bombay, 1st Sept. 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This Day, and To-morrow.

HUNTING Saddles, and Whips, Plated Ware, Scotch Cambric, Lenoes, Velvet of various colours, Ribbons, Pins, China Flannel, Crape, and Crape Shawls, Europe Chintz for Gowns and Couches, Windsor Soap, Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, Brandy, Port Wine, Claret, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, a Bengal Buggy, with Horse and a set of Europe Harness, and some Saddle Horses.
Bombay. 1st Sept. 1819.

Carbonells' Claret.

A FEW whole and half Chests of *Carbonells' Claret*, lately imported, may be had on Application at the Office of Messrs. HUGHES & Co.
Bombay, Sept. 1st, 1819.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT payment of both Principal and Interest of the following Bengal Government Notes, (that is to say) No. 17026 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 17,600, No. 17227 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 7400, and No. 17028 of 1811 | 12 for Sicca Rupees 5900 respectivily dated the 30th of June 1811, have been stopped in consequence of its having lately been discovered that JOSEPH ARRATOON, late of Bombay Armenian Merchant deceased, to whom the said Notes were made payable and pursuant to an Order of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to be held in trust for the ancient convent of Saint Echmeachin in Ariarat, did in violation of his duty as such Trustee forward the said Notes to his Partner MARTINOOS TER STEPHANOOS at Calcutta, in or about the month of November 1815 in misapplication of the Trusts.

AND

NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN.

That upon reference to the Indorsements made by the said JOSEPH ARRATOON in the Armenian character on the said several Notes at the time of their being indorsed over to him, it will appear that they were held by him as such Trustee, as aforesaid, and not as his private Property.

POGUSS ELIAZ *BISHOP*,
Constituted Attorney of the Holy and Reverend Ephraim Patriarch of Echmeachin.
Bombay, 25th August, 1819.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH AUG. 1819.

THE following promotion is ordered to take place.

Fourth Regiment, N. 1.

Lieut. and Brevet Captain W. Hollis to be Captain of a Company vice Lewis deceased.—Date of Rank 11th August 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following paras. of the Honorable Courts dispatches dated the 5th and 17th of February and 22d of March 1819.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors dated the 5th of Feb. 1819.

PARA. 4th Having had occasion to transmit to Bengal several orders that are equally applicable to yours, we send a copy of them herewith a number in the packet, and direct that they be strictly attended to at your presidency, also viz. paras. 27th a 31 and 60 a 62 of Letter to Bengal dated 26th August 1818.

Extract Military Letter to Bengal, dated 20th August 1818.

Letter from 29th December 1815.

61 and 2 Lieutenant H. Methold 22d N. I. permitted to resign the service and to proceed to England on urgent private affairs, but recommended to be restored in the event of his applying to Court for such indulgence.

27th In the Regulation of 1796 it was laid down as a rule that no subaltern officer should be allowed furlough to Europe except in case of Certified sickness untill he had been ten years resident in India.

28th An exception was however made in some special cases by your Government and sanctioned by us

29th We observe that a practice has since been introduced of allowing officers who have not been ten years resident in India to resign the service with a recommendation to us that they may be restored to it on application.

30th We are of opinion that this practice interferes unnecessarily and improperly with the principle of Regimental rise, and that it in some instances creates premature promotion.

31. We therefore desire that the former practice may be reverted to, and that in special cases of application from officers who have not resided ten years in India; you exercise your discretion in granting furlough for one year without pay, subject to our confirmation and approval.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.
LONDON 5TH FEB. 1818.

Extract Military Letter to Bengal dated 26th August 1818.

Letter from 29th December 1815.

(137 a 50) Detailing proceedings relative to the Establishment of a General Office of account for the Commissariat Department in the field, under the superintendance of the Deputy Commissary General, Major Lumsdaine, which has been authorized at a monthly expense of Rupees 1667 in conformity to an arrangement submitted by the Commissary General, Four senior Sub Assistants Commissary General permitted to draw the full salary of 500 Rupees per mensem from the date of their successive rise to those situations.—(151 a 64) Requesting Court's attention to two minutes by the Governor General, one containing a review of the commissariat from its establishment to the present period, the other an arrangement for modifying the existing Regulations and to excite emulation and to encrease the number of officers belonging to the department. Also to the arrangements which have been adopted in consequence, whereby the establishment has been fixed at 1 Deputy 6 Assistants and 16 Sub-Assistants.

60th Our sentiments & orders relative to the future management of the commissariat were communicated to you in paras 117 a 20 of our Military Letter dated 16th April 1817.

61st The only subjects in these paragraphs which were not then anticipated, relate to the rule of promotion by which the higher offices of the commissariat shall hereafter be filled, and your recommendation that the officers of the commissariat shall be retained as supernumeraries in their respective Regiments.

62d. With respect to the Rule of Promotion which you have proposed, namely that it shall not be made according to seniority in that particular Line, but by a selection of the officers deemed best qualified, wherever they may be found, we have not only to express our entire concurrence, but to desire that it may be clearly understood and notified to the Army, that the principle is equally applicable to all staff appointments in every branch of the Service.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
LONDON FEB. 1819.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 17th Feb. 1819.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted Lieut. Charles Rutherford lately belonging to your Establishment to retire, from our Service from the 23d February 1818.

3d. We have permitted Mr. Robert Martin, to proceed to your Presidency to practice as a Surgeon; and we direct that he succeed as Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment. His Rank will be settled at a future time.

4th. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment have severally our permission to remain in England until the departure for Bombay of the first Company's ships of next Season 1819 | 20 Viz.

Lieut Wm. Baillie Kennedy; Assist. Surgeon Thos. Pym Weeks; Do. Patrick Leslie.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon the Court of Directors dated the 23d of March 1819.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their rank upon your establishment, Viz.

Major Jerry F. Dyson.
Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Alex. B. Campbell.

4th. We have permitted the undermentioned persons severally to proceed to your presidency to practice as Surgeons, and We direct that they succeed as Assist. Surgeons upon your establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time, viz.

Mr. Joseph McMorris
James Brydon, M. D. and
Mr. Joseph Green.

20th August 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in publishing to the Army the following Extract of a dispatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors dated the 9th of December 1818.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 9th Dec 1818.

PARA. 2d It affords us the highest gratification to acquaint you that the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to mark the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the services of our army by extending the honors of the Military Order of the Bath to many of the Company's Officers who have been eminently distinguished by their conduct in the late war, and whose rank rendered them eligible to be admitted according to the statutes of the order.

3d. The following is a list of the Officers who have been advanced to this distinction.

To be Knight Commander.

Major General Dyson Marshall.

To be Companions.

Colonel Thomas Munro, John Doveton.
Lieut. Col. K. S. Scott 24th Native Infantry, Madras
Rt. Gahan, 6th Native Cavalry, . Bengal.
Rt. Scott, 22d Native Infantry, . . Madras.
Andw. Macdowall 6th Native Infantry, ditto.
Chas. B. Burr 7th Native Infantry, . Bombay.
John Crosdill, Artillery, . . Madras.
Samuel Dalrymple, Artillery, . . Madras.
Donald McLeod 11th Native Infantry, Bengal.
James Russell 3d Native Cavalry, . Madras.
David Prother, Native Infantry, . Bombay.
J. H. T. Conway { 6th Native Cavalry . Madras. Adjutant General.
Valentine Blacker { 1st Native Cavalry Madras. Quarter master General.
Major Henry Munt, 6th Native Cavalry . Madras.
Thos. Anburey, Engineers, . . . Bengal.
Henry F. Smith 14th Native Infantry, Madras.
Henry Bowen, 16th Native Infantry, Madras.
James L. Lushington 14th Native Cavalry, do.
Joseph Knows, 3d Native Infantry, do.
John Mackcuzie, 20th Native Infantry, do.
Patrick Vans Agnew { 24th Native Infantry Madras. Deputy Adjutant Gen.

4th We think it right at the same time to apprize you that His Royal Highness has condescended to express his regret that the Regulations of the order precluded the advancement of Colonel Sir John Malcolm, K. C. B to the highest class with his present rank; but we have the satisfaction to add that His Royal Highness has been pleased to record his gracious intention to confer the dignity of a Grand Cross upon that distinguished officer when he shall have attained the rank of Major General.

5th His Royal Highness has further condescended to command that the names of Colonel Thomas Munro, C B. Colonel William Toone C. B. and Colonel John Doveton C. B. shall be recorded as claimants to the order of Knights Commander, when their promotion in the army shall have rendered them eligible for that distinction.

6th We are persuaded that the record of these gracious intentions of the Prince Regent, together with so liberal a distribution of Honors will create throughtout the British territories in India a strong, and grateful sense of the disposition of His Royal Highness to acknowledge and reward the merits and achievements of the Company's army.

The furlough to Benares on urgent private affairs granted to Lieut. R. S. Sutherland of the 1st Bat. 7th Regt. Native Infantry on the 23d of Dec. last is extended to the 31st of October next.

21st August 1819.

Messrs. James Bryden and Wm. Symonds Cooke, having arrived, the former in the Licensed ship Ann on the 14th and the latter on the Hon'ble Company's Chartered ship York on the 15th Instant and produced counterparts of their covenants as Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency they are admitted on the Establishment from the date of their arrival—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The undermentioned gentleman Cadets of Infantry having arrived on the Licensed ship Ann and the Honorable Company's Chartered ship York, and produced Certificates from the secretary at the East India House of their respective appointments for this Presidency, are admitted on the establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensigns,—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Messrs. Henry Geo. Roberts,
" Frederick Apthorp,
" James Deacon,
" George St. Barbe Brown,
" Henry Kensington,
" Foster Stalker,
" W. H. Jackson,
" Thomas Stalker,
" James Outram,

The following alteration is ordered to take place with Date of rank of Lieut. Farrell.

	Date of rank as Ensign	Lieutenant
Lieutenant F. F. Farrell . .	23d Dec. 1817	24th Dec. 1817

23d Aug. 1819.

the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having authorized the appointment of an effective staff for the force in Kandiesh, at present under the Command of Colonel Huskisson of His Majesty's 67th Reg. so long as that force shall continue in the field establishment, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct the following appointments, to have effect from the 1st of September next, Captain Stephen Whitehill, to be Assistant Adjutant General with the field force in Kandiesh.

Captain David Wilson, Assistant Quarter-Master General do. do.

Surgeon Francis Cruso, to be Superintending Surgeon do. do.

Lieutenant Thomas Baillie of the 2d Regt. N. I. is appointed Major of Brigade at Poona in succession to Captain Whitehill.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the date of the commission of Lieutenant N. B. Foster 2d Ba. 10 Regiment Native Infantry be altered from the 17th of June 1817 to the 23d of May 1816 the day after the retirement of Captain Crotis.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Jamadar Cortannac Esoack of the 1st or Marine Battalion 11th Regiment to the rank of Subedar vice Gurunack, Soonack invalided, in reward for his gallant and zealous services as represented by his excellency the late Commander in Chief when the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Teignmouth was aground near Cape Aden, on the 17th of January last and during the hostile conduct manifested by a Body of Arabs on that occasion, date of rank 30th June 1819.

The following alterations and promotion are ordered to take place.

Alterations.

Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel W. D. Cleiland to be Lieut. Colonel vice Warden deceased,—Date of rank 15th April 1819

First or Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Major F. F. Staunton to be Major, and Captain R. Macfarlane to be Captain of a Company vice Cleiland promoted,—do. do. do.

Promotion.

Infantry.

Senior Major J. McClintock to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Kenny deceased,—2d June 1819.

Sixth Regiment N. I.

Senior Captain F. Donnelly to be Major, and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain E. Blackall to be Captain of a company vice McClintock promoted,—do. do. do.

26th August. 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick certificate to Lieutenant F. P. Lester of the Battalion of Artillery for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt

CEYLON.

JULY 24.

Head Quarters : Colombo, 21st July 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Royal Highness The Commander in Chief has been pleased to approve of Lieut. Colonel Andrew Hamilton, on the Half Pay of the 4th West India Regiment, being appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. and also to approve of Lieut. George Hutchinson, of the late Staff Corps of Cavalry, to be Extra Aid-de-Camp to the Major General.

JULY 22, 1819.

Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. appointed to the Staff of the Army serving in Ceylon, having arrived—All Reports are to be made to the Major General by the respective Officers of the Staff as the Second in Command of that Army—and the

details of the Army will be conducted by The Major General under the direction of the Commander of the Forces.

(Signed) G. W. WALKER,
Dep. Adjt. Genl.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 28, Captain C. Grey, 1st Bat. 2d Regt. from Poona.
Do. 29. Lieut. G. Marshall 2d, Bat. 8th Regt. from Seroor.
Cadet Kensington.
Captain. J. Brown 2d. Grenediers.
Cadet Wm. Wyllie.
Lieut. George Harpour 67th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Aug. 28, Ensign Teasdale, 2 | 1 to Poona.
Lieut. Noton, Pioneers.
Ensign Wilson. 2 | 11 Do.

Porebunder, 26th July, 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

Having done myself the pleasure of communicating to you, the circumstances which attended the Earthquake, at this Port on the 16th ult. I now describe its *continual* operations.

"These annoy us but do not create alarm."

I have ascertained, that the shock of the 16th ult. lasted *exactly a minute*. I have done this by taking a watch in my hand, and acting as I did during the Shock, so that I have ascertained the true time, within one or two seconds.

It has been observed in Europe, that the Shocks generally last a minute.

On the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th ult. there were frequent tremours in the Earth, generally abont 10 *a. m.* and at midnight.

16th. It is now a month since the great Shock, and yet its effects are still felt. At 10 *a. m.* and at noon, there were strong tremors in the Earth.

17th & 18th. Frequent tremors in the Earth. High gusts of wind, passing with hollow sounds, much lightening, though but little thunder.

19th. The springs commenced to-day, at ; 10 *a. m* there was so strong a tremor, or shock, as to induce Lieut. Lardner and myself to quit our rooms at the same instant, though we were in different houses.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, there were repeated strong tremors, or shocks in the Earth, which caused me to quit my bed three times.

The tremors have at different dates, produced various sensations, as felt from the bed on which the person reclines, sensations such as slight fits of an ague, on the body ; at others strong throbbings, like the pulsation of a great artery ; and at others, short pushes or jerks. I imagine the long rolling motion, formerly noticed, to have been produced by wind ; the tremors by the action of fire, and the throbs, by that of water, or by large metallic substances, melted by the subteraneous fire, and dropping into some abyss below.

The sensations have been most felt while reclining on the bed, because the body there retains the sensation of at least 24 square feet of earth, on which space a camp cot stands, whereas, while the person is standing erect, there is little more than a single square foot stood on.

The sensations in upper rooms have been much greater than those on the ground floors, from the same principle which causes the motion on the top of a mast, to be much greater than that on the deck.

We have been quite free from our former unpleasant personal sensation since the ceasing of the rolling motion in the Earth.

20th & 21st. Frequent tremors, throbs and jerking motions in the Earth, generally between 10 and 12 in the morning, and at the same time at night.

22d. Tremors, as usual.

23d. A little after sun-set, I complained of feeling oppressed by heat, I felt a moisture on my brow, though it rained at the time, and I was sitting still. Two hours afterwards, or about 9 *p. m.* we were a little annoyed by strong tremors, which continued three quarters of an hour ; about 10, were alarmed by strange sounds in the air, like the rolling of heavy carriages, coming with short gusts of wind, and accompanied by a shock which shook the door, and caused us to jump out of our beds.

For the last twenty days, we have had regular monsoon weather.

24th. Slight tremors in the Evening.
25th. Ditto, Ditto.
26th. At 1 o'clock and at 7 *p. m.* there were strong tremors and throbbings. The former shook the doors and caused us to leave our beds. Monsoon weather.

Yours most obedient.
C. W. ELWOOD.

Camp near Bhooj, 1st August 1819.

MR. EDITOR, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I am grieved to inform you that since my last letter our miseries have been most horridly increased and have called for the exercise of all our philosophy. The underneath is the literal translation (with which I have been favored by a friend deeply read in oriental languages) of the copy of a letter that is said to have been received from Benares.

"Praise be to Gunesh."

"A letter has been received in the name "of Shri Ramjee. It has came from Kasi "Benares. In the middle of this Iron age, "the Golden age will make its appearance. "Shri Bhuddajee will appear. Of the Iron "age has elapsed* 4912 years and after "Sumwut 1876 (A. D. 1819) the Golden "age will last 13033 years, On the 5th "Asow sood or 24th September 1819, after "22 Ghurries of the night have elapsed, at "that moment will Bhuddajee appear, and "the Golden age commence. The earth will "shake for 7 Ghuries and 30 Pulls. The "earth will open. Then will false and uncharitable people be swallowed up. They "who are charitable and religious depend upon "Bugwan, give alms, ,, ,, ,, do virtuous "actions, and fear bad actions. These will "be saved. The Golden age will last 13033 "years. The age of a man will be 250 "years. There will be universal friendship "and peace. Every month will consist of "45 days. Every day consist of 90 Ghurries. "There will be 36 Mansions of the Moon. "There will be 12 Planets. There will be "15 Signs in the Zodiac. At night when "13 Ghurries remain, then will the Golden "age commence, Bhuddajee will appear. "This event has been extracted from the "Vedes after much study.

"From the Shri Bhud Moha Grunth, after "inteuse study, has it been extracted, whosoever reads hears, or causes, to be heard, "copies, or spreads abroad this letter will "be fortunate. Believe in it, for he who denies its truth, Kills a Brahman or a Cow. "He who has not faith will be damned. He "who believes will be saved he will be happy he will attain to the presence of Bhugwan. A letter has arrived from Kassi from "which this has been copied." "Shri Krisnah Damotherjee is truth."

P. S.—This letter is sent by Tuccur Kuchra Pudumsi, from Joodria to Bawa Govindas in Kutch.

I am sure such an event as this pretends to foretell is enough after our late disasters to frighten us out of our senses, for bad as this age is, "*a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*" It has had a surprizing effect upon the natives in some places; so much so, that in the firm belief of the prediction, they have I am told in many parts left off all wordly concerns and are preparing themselves for the change which is to take place.

I wish I could tell you of some improvement in our situation here, but the earth continues to move as frequently and violently as ever. The nature of the shocks vary much. At one time the earth *rocks* like a ship in the sea, at another time it *trembles* as if it had an ague fit, and again it *bumps* as if it was striking on a shoal.

A wise fellow the other day frightned us not a little ; He accounted for the rocking by saying that Kutch was just hanging attached to the earth by a little bit to the Northward and swinging to and fro in the sea ; and another Rascal actually declared that he firmly believed we were floating towards Muscat and that there was only five feet of solid earth below our feet. Thus Mr. Editor are we kept in constant alarm to the great injury of our health and looks.

The earth quake has been very prolific in prophets and in wise men ; Among numerous ridiculous things, I liked the idea of one of them, who said that the Gods and the devils were fighting below, and as the weather has been cloudy and rainy, and we did not see the new moon for five days, the same wise man by one bold and desperate assertion, fairly carried the good lady to the assistance of the Gods, and assured us we should not see her until peace had been established in the infernal regions.

We now expect no relief from the shocks until a volcano bursts out, and a friend of mine, who is constantly searching pages for the word "*Earth quake*," or even a nibble, at "*volcano*" or other terrible word, has ever since the first shock had his Eye intently fixed on a lofty peaked hill just in sight of his tent door. He has hitherto been disappointed, but he still perseveres and is determined.

Mr. Editor you may fancy our situation, when I tell you that at this severe season scarcely a man in Kutch sleeps in a house, unless it is a temporary one of Grass.

Yours,
A. QUAKER.

* This appears to be a mistake as 4920 years have elapsed.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1819.

We go on with our extracts from Europe papers, as we have no interesting local information of any kind to communicate.

Commercial. The whole quantity of Cotton arrived at Calcutta from the 1st of January to 21st July, of the present year is stated to be 117-961 bazar maunds or 12,337 Surat Candys, of which only 4,000 Candys, will have reached China at the end of October ; from Bombay about 24,000 Candies have been sent, falling short of the exportation of last year about 16,000 Candies; and if 3000 Candies have been sent from America, there is still hopes, from the decreased quantity, that fair prices may be attained in China.

Northern Ports. Account, from Surat and Broach continue to lament, the devastation made by the unusual fall of rain, during this last month, in both the Cotton, and Pulse grounds in the neighbourhood of those places. This on refering back, we find to be a very usual complaint and that every year, a quantity of seed is sown in the end of August, or even as late as the end of September, to replace what has been washed way.

The Bengal papers speak of a dreadful famine raging in Nagpoor.

A Meeting of the owners and commander of vessels belonging to the port of Calcutta, had a meeting at the Exchange on Monday the 2d of August, for the purpose of taking into consideration, the object, stated in their petition, inserted in our last Gazette.

A collection of documents has beeo re-published in London, on the reformation of the Catholic church in Germany, particularly in Baden and Bavaria. Of course, we rejoice in the prospects of mental emancipation, which the facts disclose. We hope that the recent death of the Grand Duke of Baden will produce no change in the policy of that court.

A definition of political parties has been suggested in the lectures of Mr. Thelwall, which points at the source of the divisions which have existed in English society for nearly eight centuries. He suggests, that the friends of civil liberty ought to be denominated the *Saxon* party, and its enemies the *Norman* party ; as indicating at once the sufferers, and the usurpers and oppressors.

The following, on the subject of the punishment of Death for crimes without violence, are given in a late Publication, as the Names of eminent Writers and Statesmen who have been advocates for a mitigation of punishment : and of those Members of Parliament who have spoken in favor of such mitigation.

Writers in favor of the Mitigation.

Sir Thomas More	1520	Sir S. Romily -	1784
Erasmus - -	1520	Gilbert Wakefield	
Sir Walter Raleigh	1611	Howard - - - -	1785
Sir Edward Coke	1620	William Cowper	
Lord Bacon - -	1620	Turner - - - -	1785
Chillingworth -	1640	Lord Ashburton	1785
Samuel Chudleigh	1651	Charles James Fox	1785
Baron Montesquieu	1750	William Pitt -	1786
Dr. Johnson - -	1751	Franklin - - -	1787
Sir W. Blackstone	1758	Pastoret - - -	1789
Oliver Goldsmith	1760	Bradford - - -	1795
Beccaria - - -	1767	Bentham - - -	1799
Voltaire - - -	1770	Thomas Clarkson	1809
Eden - - -	1775	Dr. Samuel Parr	1809
Mercier		William Roscoe	
Pinel - - - -	1780	Sir J. Mackintosh	1811

Speakers in favor of the Mitigation.

Mr. Abercrombie.	Mr. Marryatt.
Sir John Anstruther.	Sir Ralph Milbank.
Mr. Canning.	Mr Morris.
Lord Erskine.	Sir John Newport.
Sir William Grant.	Lord Nugent.
Lord Grenville.	Sir A. Piggott.
Lord Grey.	Mr. Ponsonby.
Lord Holland.	Sir Samuel Romilly.
Mr. Horner.	Mr. Wm. Smith.
Marquis of Lansdowne.	Lord Suffolk.
Lord Lauderdale.	Mr. Wimbread.
Mr Macdonald.	Mr. Wilberforce.
Sir James Mackintosh.	Mr. C. W. Wynne.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICL and NAVAL REPORT.

By the arrival at Calcutta of the Lord Sidmouth, from Batavia the 15th of June, we learn that the Dutch ship Julia, from China to Amsterdam the 5th of May, touched at Batavia on the 10th of June, and mentions the arrival of the Kent, Captain Charles Farquharson, at Canton, between the 1st and 5th of May. Bengal Cotton was at 10 tales —Opium from 800 to 1000 dollars per chest —each dull of sale, and threatening inevitable ruin to the speculators.

The Diana of this port from Liverpool the 22d April, fell in with and spoke the American ship (Huntress) from New York to China, with a Cargo of East India Cotton; also reported that several other ships were taking in similar Cargoes for the same destination.

In Latitude 00-20 S. and Longitude 21-20 W. she fell in with the Comet of Greenock homeward bound from Calcutta.

On the Coast of Brazil the Diana was boarded by a Spanish Frigate ; a Line of Battle ship and a Sloop in Company, lately from Europe.

The paragraph respecting the Orient, having been at Madeira, is a misconception altogether; that ship could not have left England, before the 15th May—and we observe in the Times of the 26th April, she is advertized to sail about that time.

The H. C. Cruizer, Ariel with the Over land despatches went to Sea on Saturday.

The Helen, Governor Petrie, and Volunteer, for Bengal, got to Sea on Monday Evening, the Loyalty, Yesterday morning.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug, 27th, Ship Diana, Charles Williams, from Liverpool, 22d April.
DEPARTURES.—28th, The H. C. Cruzer Ariel, Lieut. Wm. C. Greenway to Bussora.
Do. 30th, Ship Volunteer, Thomas, Waterman to Calcutta.
Do. do. Ship Governor Petrie, W. P. Brisley to Calcutta.
Do. do. Ship Helen, David Seton, to Calcutta.
Do. Ship Loyalty, Hearn, to Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.

By Volunteer—Mr. Hill, Mr. Michal Armanian, Mr. Zorab, do. Mr. Paul, do. Lieut. Black for Madras.
By Helen.—Col. Edwards, H. M. 78d Regt. Mr. H. Forbes, Dr. Mack Bombay Establishment, Capt. Heatley of H. M. 47th Regt. and child.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Francis Warden, Stutely, for Bussorah.
Ketch Mira, Whiteside, for Mauritius.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

H. C. SHIPS.
Bombay, Herefordshire. Chartered Ships York. and Marquis of Hastings.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Asia Felix, Gleneig, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch, Cornwall Francis Warden, Samarang, Bombay Castle.

BENGAL.
Robarts, Jessy, Eliza.

FREE TRADERS.
Jemima, Orpheus, Westmoreland, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Ann.

ARABS.
Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux, Muleket Bhur.

CEYLON.
Minerva, Ariel brig.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

JULY 25.—Brig Guide, J. Higgins, from Port Jackson 21st January, Batavia 29th April and Penang 15th June.
Do. 28th, Ship Nestor, E. Theaker, from London 31st January, and Madras 17th July.
Do. do. Brig Tagus R. McDonald, from Padang 12th June, and Madras 18th July.
Do. do. Portuguese Brig Novo Destino, J. Santos, from Lisbon, and Rio de Janeiro 15th May.
Do. 29th, Ship Mermaid, W. Hammon, from Bombay 27th June, and Madras 22d July.
Do. do. Ship Lord Sidmouth, W. Guner, from New South Wales 13th April and Batavia 16th June.
Do. 30th Brig Adventure, J. Robson, from Batavia 18th May, Sincapore, Malacca and Penang 8th July
Do. 31st, H. M. Ship Dauntless, Commanded by The Honorable Capt. Gardner, from England 1st March, and Trincomalie 23d July.

Off Calcutta.

JULY 27th.—The Marchioness of Wellesley and James Scott.
Do. 29th, The Nestor, Brig Guide, and Portuguese Brig Novo Destino, also the Cornwallis, off the Cooly Bazar.
Do. 30th, The Mermaid.

PASSENGERS.

Per Nestor.—Mrs. Theaker, Mrs. Currie, Messrs. Geo. Farquharson, Henry Oliphant C. Green, and C. Hodges, Cadets, from the Minerva, Thomas Haynes, purser, R. Bell, free merchant, from the Wellington at Madras, Mr. Deverinne.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Lord Collingwood, R. Parkyns, for London.
Brig Venus, Geo. Kilgour, for the Cape of Good Hope.
Ship Hunter, W. Hodges, for Penang and Java.
Ship Perseverance, J. Greig, for ditto.

Departure from Calcutta.

JULY 25th.—Ship Mary A. Scott, for London via Madras.
Do. do. Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, to Diamond Harbour to complete her lading for London.
Do. do. Ship Flora W. Gillett, for the Cape of Good Hope.
Do. 26th, Brig Telemaques, J. P. Kleyn, for Antwerp.
Do. 27th, Ship Calcutta, J. R. Stroyare, for Liverpool.
Do. do. Ship Edmonstone, J. T. Brewer, for the Isle of France.
Do. 28th, Bombay Merchant, G. Rowe, for Bussorah and Muscat.
Do. 29th, American Brig Bramin, J. Batcelder, for Boston.
Do. 31st, American Brig Hope, C. Hart, for Boston.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS.

ON THE 31st ULTIMO.

Diamond Harbour.

Passed down—The Calcutta.
Passed up,—The Brig Adventure.
Remain.—The H. C. Ship Streatham, the Cambridge, Isabella outward bound, and the Jan put back with the loss of her Anchors.

Kedgeree.

Remain.—The Theodosia, Mary, (Scott) and Danish Brig Telemaque.
Passed down.—The Flora, W. Gillett.

Saugur.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships Waterloo, and Alfred, also the Lady Flora, Balston.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 5th. H. C. S. Carnatic J. Blanshard, from the Downs 22d April.
Do. do. Ship Susan, J. C. Collingwood, from Bombay 23d July.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Do. 6th, H. C. S. Thomas Grenville. W. Manning, from the Downs 22d April.
Do. do. Ship Oracabessa, D. Thomson, from Mauritius 17th July.
Do. do. Brig La Maria from Sea.
Do. 8th, H. M. S. Carron,——Furneaux Esq. from, Masulipatam.
Do. 10th, Ship Bombay. Young from Calcutta 9th July.
Do. do. Ship Venus, G. Dawson, from Trincomallie 8th August.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 8th, H. C. S. Rose M. Taggart for Calcutta.
Do. do. 10th, Ships Fyzaallum, Nacoda Mullahsalah, and Susan. Gillingwood, for Calcutta.
Do. do. H. M. S. Carron,——Furneaux, Esq. on a Cruize.
D do. Schooner Swallow, Rudland, for Eatampokale.
Do. do. Ship Elizabeth, Gibson, for Calcutta.
Do. do. Ship Edward Strettle, W. Balston, for Masulipatam & Northward.

POINT DE GALLE] Arrived 10th July, Ship Dick, Wm. Harrison, Master from Cork-Passengers, Lieutenant Colonel Wright, Royal Engineers, Major Martin 45the Regiment, Captain Cole ditto, Captain Gordon ditto, Lieutenent Forbes ditto, Lieutenant Crosby ditto, Ensign Ebhart ditto, Surgeon Smith ditto, Ensign Russell 73d Regt. Mr. Fores, & 130 Rank and File 11 Women and 12 Children; Ditto 19th, H. M. S. Dauntless. Honorable V. Gardner, Captain from Falmouth—Passengers, Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B. Captain Dawson, Lieutenant Hutchinson. and Mr Gray, Cadet for Madras; Sailed 19th July H. M. Ship Dauntless, Honorable V. Gardner, Captain, for Trincomalee—Passenger, Mr. Gray. Cadet for Madras.

[CEYLON GOVT. GRZ.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday the 25th inst, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. N. Wade, John Sandwith Esq. to Miss Pitcairn.

Aug. 31st By the Reverend Nicholas Wade, Senior Chaplain, Mr. John Ferry, Clerk in the Secretary, Offices, to Miss Susan Harry.

DEATHS.—At Seroor on the 15th Inst. Robert Coats, Infant Son of Capt. John Hickes, Aged 15 Months and 11 days.

[redacted]
On the 23d of July last, Mrs. Fallon, Wife of Lieut. Col. Fallon, 8th N. Regt. Her own family can best feel the extent of their loss, by their knowledge of the pure affection and tenderness, that guided her in all the duties of a Wife and a Mother; and her many other Friends will long remember the steady sincerity of her Friendship.
[redacted]

At Jooria on the 29th July, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Roy of the Medical Establishment.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Sunday, the 11th ultimo, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Parson, Captain W. Daller of the Country Service, to Mrs Jessmina Tapson.

On Tuesday, the 13th instant, at Cawnpore, by the Rev. Mr. Hastings J. H, Love, Artillery, Steward, to Miss Elizabeth Green.

On the 14th instant, Captain Wm. Crocker, of H. M 17th Foot, to Miss Eliza Stokes.

At Barrackpore, on the 27th ultimo, by the Revd. Mr. Hawtayne, George James Morriss, Esq. of the Civil Service to Miss Caroline Crawford.

BIRTHS.—At Penang, on the 30th June, the lady of Lieut. H. Burney, Military Secretary to be Hon. the Governor, of a Son.

On the 28th ultimo, at the house of her father, the Rev. T. Thomason, the lady of Capt. Stephen, of the Engineers, of a Son.

On Thursday, the 22d ultimo, Mrs. Lallament, of a Daughter.

At Dacca, on the same date, Mrs. C. E. Eweler, sincerely and deservedly regretted, aged 27 years.

At Penang, on the 19th June, the Lady of J. L. Phipps, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the morning of the 7th ultimo at Nussurabad in Rajpootana, Lieut. Robert Cauty Quarter-master of the 2d Batt. 19th Regiment. This gentleman, in the prime and vigour of life, fell a victim to that epidemic which now so fatally ravages India, after a lingering trial of 12 days in which his friends and relatives had flattered themselves with many symptoms of convalescence, and strong hopes that he would be spared to them. He possessed no small portion of taste and information was active and intelligent, and in upright and honourable principles was excelled by no man. He has left a large family to deplore a loss, to them irreparable and singularly distressing.

At Nurdah, in the district of Baugulpore, on the same date, Mr. John Clark, Son of Captain Alex. Clark, of Inverness.

At Muttra, on the 13th ultimo, Capt. G. Barker, of the 12th N. I.—universally regretted.

On the 20th ultimo, George Templer, Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

On Wednesday, the 28th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Taylor, Seal Engraver, aged 60, a very old Inhabitant of Calcutta.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. John Chalk, Master in the H. C. Pilot Service, aged 34 years.

On the 3d May last, at Minto, on the Island of Banca, Mr. Francis Buchan Frazer, in his 27th year. The character and principles of this young man are too universally known by all his friends and acquaintances to need any eulogy. As he was beloved and esteemed, so will his untimely end be long and deeply lamented.

At Sea; on the 22d of February, D. Darling, Esq. Civil Surgeon of Rajeshanye; he has left a widow and children to regret his loss.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—On the 6th instant, the Lady of the Honorable Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice of a Son.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of Captain N. H. Hatherly, of the 25th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

On the 23d ultimo, at Vizagapatam, the Lady of Henry Taylor, Esqr. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

On the night of the 10th Instant, at the house of William Macksnzie, Esq. the Lady of Lieutenant D. H. Mackenzie of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on Tuesday last William Fallowfiled. Esq. Garrison Surgeon of Bangalore, sincerly and deservedly regretted.

On Thursday last, the 5th instant, after an illness of nearly two months, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation Mrs. Charlotte Moss, Relict of the late Mr. Charles Christopher Moss, aged 43 years. She was an affectionate Wife, a tender Mother, and a kind Friend, her premature death will long and deeply be regretted by her disconsolate family and friends.

At Kilpaulk, on the 8th Instant, Henry John Peter Son of Captain Jourdan, 10th Regiment, aged 15 months.

On the 30th July, Lieutenant and Quarter Master Kippen, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment N. I. he was an intelligent, zealous, promising Officer, and is sincerely regretted by his brother Officers, & all his friends and acquaintance.

On Board Ship in the Roads of Bimlipatam, on the evening of Sunday the 25th July, Lieutenant P. Snowden 25th Native Infantry.

On his way to Jaulnah, on the 22d, July, Lieutenant J. D. Satton of the 21st Regt. N. I.

At Nagpore, on the 25th July, Lieutenant, Colonel Henry Mutt, C. B. of the 6th Light Cavalry.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, July 31, 1819.

BUY.		SELL.
0 12	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*	1 0

AUGUST 2.

Yesterday during the performance of Divine Service, the Governor General was compelled to leave the Cathedral from indisposition. The anxiety for His Lordship's health was shortly afterwards happily relieved by the publication of the following *Bulletin*, which appeared in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*. We understand that His Lordship had been unwell before he proceeded to the Cathedral, and that the heat of the weather encreased his indisposition:—

"It will be satisfactory to the Public to "learn, that the indisposition of the Most No- "ble the Governor General is of a trifling "nature, and that his Lordship is already "greatly recovered.

"J. MACWHIRTER, *M. D.*"

Letters from Nagpore, dated about the middle of last month, state, that a famine prevails in that neighbourhood. The difficulty of procuring grain for seed is stated to be very great, and the price of it is six times the amount of its ordinary value. The scarcity is therefore likely to be prolonged for the land cannot be supplied with seed to provide for the future wants of the population.

JULY 28.

Yesterday *Penang Gazettes* of the 5th and 12th of June reached us, from the latter of which we extract the following article.

The brig *Guide*, Capt. Higgins, from New South Wales the 28th January, and Batavia the 29th April, came to an anchor on the 7th inst.

By this arrival, we are concerned to learn the melancholy account of the loss of the *Frederick*, Capt. Williams, of Calcutta, on one of the Cumberland Island, between Sydney and Torres' Straits. The Capt. and passengers, with about 13 of the crew were picked up by a free trader, and landed at Timor; but we lament to add, that 23 of the crew are stated to have perished in this unfortunate affair.

From this source we learn, that a Dutch pirate has made his appearance in the Eastern Seas. A man named Thunderwold. formerly a resident at one of the out ports in Java, whose property had been confiscated for some offence committed against the Dutch Government, has armed and manned two brigs. one mounting 22 guns, and with six praws is committing great depredations in those seas. It is stated, that he has attacked and sunk two Dutch cruizers, and and otherwise annoying their trade materially A Dutch 74 and a frigate are gone in quest of of this marauder, who, it is reported, is now cruizing about the Straits of Singapore. We do not, however, learn that he has molested auy vessel under British colours.

The brig, *Hope*. Capt. Fromstead, we understand, has been taken possession of by the pirates between Samarang and Batavia; the Captain and crew had taken to the boats and landed at the former place.

A large vessel. of about 5 or 600 tons, said to be the Bibbee of Cannanore's ship, was stranded on a reef near Batavia, without any hopes of getting her off; we do not learn that any casualties had occurred. The *Noqueda* and crew had arrived at Batavia.

The *Race Horse*, Capt. W. Scott, it is stated, had been attacked by the pirates on her way to Batavia; but the particulars of which we have not been able to obtain.

Letters received in town from Padang, inform us of that place having been delivered up to the Dutch, according to the terms of the treaty between the two countries, all obstacles to the transfer having been removed. Double duties were immediately imposed by the new authorities on all exports and imports. The *Calcutta Journal* of yesterday styles this event. "THE CAPTURE OF PADANG," to the great astonishment of those to whom the letters alluded to were addressed.

JULY 30.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Visitor of the College of Fort William, has fixed the commencement of the public disputations, and the distribution of Prizes and Honorary Rewards, for the 16th of August, at 10 A. M.

CALCUTTA JOURNAL.—JULY 28.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

The amount of Three Thousand Sicca Rupees has been laid out by Mr. Mathew Smith, and Captain Henderson, co jointly, in Articles suited to the wants of the Islanders of Pitcairn, relying on the liberality of the Indian Community to furnish the contributions invited by the Advertisement which appeared for several successive days in the Calcutta Journal af the present month.

These Articles were selected by Mr. Smith, under the direction of Captain Henderson, with every attention to utility and economy;—and they have been embarked on the Hercules, which has already sailed on her destination.

The actual sum subscribed and transmitted to Mr. Smith does not however exceed Twelve Hundred Rupees,—leaving a deficit of Eighteen Hundred to cover the disburssments actually made.

AUGUST 3.

No arrivals from sea were reported yesterday.

The *Hunter* Hodges, and *Perseverance*, Greig, for Penang, Malacca, and Java, and the *Naudree*, Pringle, for the Persian Gulph, took their respective departeres from Calcutta on Sunday.

The *Bengal Merchant*, Brown, will sail for Madras in a few days.

The *Isabella* will quit Diamond Harbour for London, *via* the Capt, in three or four days.

The packets brought by the DAUNTLESS, which are numerous, reached the Post Office yesterday, but the Cape papers have not yet reached us, from which we expected to gather some intelligence. We have heard the amount of treasure on the *Dauntless* variously estimated, but, as we know not the authority on which the various reports may rest, we refrain from making any statement on the subject.

AUGUST 6,

Yesterday was reported the arrival of the schooner *Rebecca*, De Peyster, from Gibraltar the 5th September last, and Valparaiso the 28th March.

The *Rebecca* gives the following intelligence from South America and the Pacific Ocean.

Lord Cochrane, Commander in Chief of the Chili Fleet, was spoken on the 18th February, by H. M. ship *Andromache*, Capt. Shirriff. His force consisted then of the *O'Higgins*, 44, his Flagship. the *San Martin*, 60, and *Lautaro*, 44. His Lordship was then in hourly expectation of being joined by three sloops of war, and he intended to make an immediate attack on the Spanish squadron in the port of Callao. Chili remained in the entire possession of the patriots, and General San Martin had recrossed the mountains with his army. A Spanish expedition of 12,000 men was hourly expected at the River Plate.

On the 17th May, the *Rebecca* discovered a groupe of uninhabited islands in lat. 8. 20. S. and long. 180. 54. W. and on the following day, in lat. 8. 5. S. and long. 181. 43. W. she observed another groupe, which was inhabited.

The Most Noble the Governor General has been restored to perfect health, and proceeded to Barrackpore with the Marchioness on Wednesday.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, August 1, 1819.

	Number of Vessels.	Tons.
Honorable Company's Ships	3	3,319
Free Traders	27	11,271
Country Ships employed in Country Trade	39	15,248
Ditto for Sale, or wanting Freight	42	17,476
American Vessels	8	2,661
French Ditto.	5	2,239
Portuguese Ditto.	1	181
Danish Ditto.	2	1,543
	127	53,938
Free Traders in the River Hoogly on the 1st August 1818.	30	13,723

Madras.

AUGUST 12.

The Ship *Oracabessa* reached the Roads on Friday, from the Isle of France, whence she sailed the 7th ultimo.

Intelligence has been received by this arrival of the Death of *The Honorable* the Recorder *of Bombay*, Sir Alexander Anstruther who, as we stated in a former Gazette, had proceeded to the Island for the benefit of his health; this event occurred on the 16th ultimo and in consequence *The Honorable* Sir George Cooper, the Junior Puisne Judge of the Court at this Presidency, procends immediately to Bombay to preside in the Court there until the arrival of a Judge from England.

The Assembly at the Pantheon on Thursday last was unusually well attended.

It is notified in the Calcutta Government Gazette of the 22d, that the Governor General had appointed Saturday the 24th ultimo, for receiving the Address from the British Inhabitants. of this Presidency.

Private accounts have reached Calcutta of the capture of Appah Sahib: The following Extract of a Letter upon this subject, has been published in one of the Calcutta Journals. "We may fairly reckon upon the Temple of Janus having been shut at this moment in India; *the* taking *of* Appah *by* Robert Skinner, having finished the game of the Dekhanee Campaigns."

European Extracts.

COUR ROYALE.

CHAMBER OF CORRECTIONAL POLICE,
APRIL 26.

The Court were this day occupied with the affair of calumny regarding the events of Lyons.

M. Yerges, Counsellor-Auditor of the Court, made a detailed report of the procedure, and read the judgement, which declared the parties respectively guilty of calumny; and condemned Colonel Fabvier in 100 francs of fine: General Canuel and M. Sainneville, in 50 francs of fine each, &c. Before concluding his report, the Reporter aunounced that General Caunel having alone entered an appeal against this judgment, it followed, from the acquiescence of the Public Prosecutor and the other parties, that the fate of the General could not be aggravated, although he might obtain against his adversaries, an increase of punishment.

M. Couture, for General Canuel, was heard at great length. He concluded with craving that the judgment of the 19th January should be confirmed in as far as it fines M. Sainneville and M. Fabvier guilty of calumny, but that instead of the trivial fines which had been imposed they should be sentenced to pay 6000 francs to the benefit of the Hospitals of Lyons, to be at the expence of 6000 copies of the judgmenl for publication, and to pay all expenses.

The cause was continued till Wednesday, the 28th, when M. Dupin and M. Maguin will be heard for the respondents, and M. Colomb, the Advocate-General, for the public prosecution.

Five per Cents. Monday, 66fr. 95c.

[*The Star*,—*April* 30.

MALTA.

The following official information relating to the trade of Malta, has reached us this morning:—

"His Excellency the Governor having been induced to consider in what mode, under the present depreciation of trade in these possessions, in consequence of the arrangements made subsequent to the peace, some relief may be given to the mercantile interests without heavily pressing on the interests of the Crown; and with a view at the same time to simplify and consolidate the only duty on merchandize, to be paid in future within his Majesty's ports in these possessions, to wit: that of one per cent. *ad valorem*, being in amount infinitely inferior to what is paid under any free port in the Mediterranean, is hereby pleased to order and direct that all export duty proclaimed under date the 9th March, 1814, be withdrawn from the 15th of the present month; and that from the same date all commodities do in future pay an import duty, as far as relates to British manufactures, of one per cent. *ad valorem* under the amended Tariff now issued, and to be carried into effect; and that all other commodities coming from whatever quarter do pay duty according to the said Tariff.

"By command of his Excellency,
"RICHARD PLASKET,
"Chief Secretary to Government.
"Palace, Valetta, 7th Jan. 1819."

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

"Notice is hereby given, that all merchant vessels passing by this island, the masters of which may be anxious to put in here either from stress of weather, or with a view merely to communicate with their agents, will be allowed, provided such vessels enter the quarantine harbour, only to remain 48 hours, without delivering up the ships papers, and to depart again within such period, without being obliged to clear our from that port, upon the payment only of anchorage dues, and for the charges of watering, if required.

"By Command of his Excellency,
"RICHARD PLASKET,
"Chief Secretary to Government.
"Palace, Valetta, 12th Jan. 1819."

Poetry.

LATE AND EARLY MARRIAGES.

(Impromptu.)

ADDRESSED TO A YOUNG LADY.

Some say "by all means marry young,"
And some say "marry late;"
The first ays, "do not tarry long,"
The other bid us wait:
To prove which notion is the best,
Let you and me agree;
'Twill put the matter to the test,
If you should marry me.

Liverpool, 27th Feb. QUADRIGENARIUS

LINES

Written by a Young Lady in India, to her little Brother in England, on his birth day, Dec. 29,

The Moon shines bright in Hindustan,
Her silver waves are dancing;
And starry Heav'n looks down on man,
To wake the mind's romancing:
The fire-fly sparkles on the tree,
And Time glides fast and pleasantly.
But while the Eastern beauties glow,
My loved my darling! where art thou?

Oh! thou art in that distant Land
Where bitter winds are roaring,
And where the tempest's iron hand
Hangs o'er a world deploring;
But yet, with all its storms and tears,
I love that home of early years,
And think that in her wint'ry morn
My love, my darling, thou wert born!

Oh take, my Brother, take from me
The love, the wish sincerest,
For they shall fly across the sea,
To dwell with thee, my dearest!
Thou seest again the circling day
Which led thee on thy mortal way;
And 'mid its rain, or wind, or snow,
My love, my darling, blest be thou!

Oh! thou art in that happy age
When smiles chase transient sorrow,
And when Life's light and merry page
Looks just the same to-morrow.
Thy fair light hair, thy sparkling eye,
Ah! could I but behold them by;
And could I kiss upon my knee,
My love, my darling, who but thee?

Thou yet art in thy native land,
And let that one thought cheer thee;
And learn to lend a brother's hand
To those who there dwell near thee.
Forsake not, and forget not thou,
The hawthorn hedge, and banks of snow,
For be the seasons foul or fair,
My love, my darling, peace is there!

Trichinopoly ANNE.

FAMILY BATTLE.

Mr. Shew and Mr. Wood, the former a gentleman of considerable property; and the latter a respectable tradesman, were brought before Mr. Rogers, the new Police magistrate at Hatton Garden office, on Wednesday last, to answer the complaint of Messrs. Fitch; charging them with a riotous and forcible entry of the house of their mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Fitch, of Parson's Green. Each party was attended by a solicitor; but their attendance, especially on the part of the complainants, appeared perfectly unnecessary, or at most they had nothing to do, but to restrain the exuberant volubility of their clients. The complainants are four Herculean young men, and the two defendants the very reverse; Mr. Wood particularly, whose countenance bore many a livid mark of fistic battery. As well as we could gather the subject of the complaint, from the torrent of vituperation by which it was accompanied, the following appeared to be the history of it:—

The defendant, Mr. Wood, married a sister of the complainants, and having used her ill, she left him, and withdrew with her child to the house of her mother. Some correspondence followed, and articles of separation were in progress between them. Things were in this state up to last Sunday afternoon, when the defendant Mr. Shew went to the mother's house, and requested to see the child of his friend Mr. Wood. He was told the child was not in the house; and he departed, apparently satisfied with the answer. In a few minutes however, he came again, accompanied by Mr. Wood, who instantly threw up one of the sashes, in doing which he broke the frame of it, and forced himself through the window into the parlour, to the great terror and consternation of a large party of visitors assembled at tea. At the same moment, Mr. Shew had intruded himself at the hall door, knocked down several of the gigantic complainants, joined his adventurous friend in the parlour, and both together commenced a regular assault and battery on the whole party; causing the ladies to fly in every direction, upsetting the tea equipage, and pelting the company with the crumpets. The battle then resolved itself into a single combat between the younger Mr. Fitch and Mr. Wood. Mr. Fitch proved the better man: kept his antagonist's head in chancery much longer than was agreeable, gave him a good drubbing; and the other complainants taking advantage of this diversion in their favor, making a simultaneous and desperate attack on the two friends, they were eventually ejected from the premises, *vi et armis*, but not till Mr. Shew "had bent an iron curtain rod double and treble," by holding to it as the complainants were "dragging him out." This was the substance of the accusation, and when at length each of the complainants had exhausted himself by vociferating an account of his own share in the action, the magistrate observed, that the defendants might think themselves extremely fortunate, inasmuch as they did not get their heads broken (alluding, we humbly presume, to the personal disparity of the contending parties). "I shall, however," said his Worship, "hear what you have got to say for yourselves."

The defence set up was, that Mrs. Wood had eloped from her husband, the defendand, merely because he had taxed her with being too fond of a Mr. B—, a clerk in the Stamp Office; that she not only carried herself away, but his child also; and that her mother and sister harboured, encouraged, and abetted her in this rebellion; the sister, particularly conducting herself towards him most outrageously, and asserting that she would sooner follow her sister to the grave, than she should go back to his house. That they positively refussed to let him see his child, and in consequence he applied to Sir N. Conant, who advised him to apply to them once more "in a civil way," & if that would not do, they must be served with an *habeas*. That in consequence of this advice he requested Mr. Shew the other defendant, to accompany him to the house of Mrs. F. & when there, they searched all the shruberies first, in the hope of seeing the child; but not succeeding, it was agreed between them that Mr. Shew should apply at the house, and if he could get sight of the child, he should endeavour to carry it off, Mr. Wood waiting in the road to assist him in case of emergency. Mr. Shew accordingly went to the house, where he was rudely received by the complainants, and haughtily told the child was not there though at the same moment he saw Mrs. Wood leave the parlour with it in her arms. He then returned to his friend Mr. Wood, and told him what he had seen, and the treatmeat he had received. Mr. Wood became exasperated, went to the house, gently lifted up the sash of one of the parlour windows, and was about to step in, when the complainants fell upon them in the most unmerciful manner, "beating and kicking them with all their might." Mr. Wood they got down on the ground, and used him with such violence that he repeatedly called out murder! and if it had not been for strangers coming up at the time, "something very dreadful" must have ensued. Mr. Wood concluded his defence by saying, that he never had been consulted about articles of separation between him and his wife, nor would he ever consent to any thing of the kind.

The Magistrate: You have done very wrong; an *habeas* was the only way, and you must find bail to answer this at the sessions.—The defendants' solicitor attempted to address something in their behalf.—Magistrate: I don't know what you are, sir. Officers, let those men be secured, and held in custody till they find bail.—Solicitor: Will you permit me to be answerable for their appearance to-morrow, when they shall come prepared with bail?—Magistrate: Take them away.

Solicitor: What bail will you require, sir? To what amount?

Magistrate: I'll tell you when you have found it.

The defendants were then locked up.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

As soon as the curtain was drawn up, on Monday night, for "The Dwarf of Naples," it appeared, from pretty strong symptoms, that a storm was approachingly and accordingly it broke out with tremendous fury the moment Mr. Kean made his appearance on the stage. The shouts of disapprobation were so loud, so vehement, and persevering, that it was manifest the audience felt the truth of the opinion which we expressed on Sunday—that the conclusion of Mr. Kean's unfortunate letter was not an insult to Mr. Bucke, but to the public, and that it could never be expiated save by an apology as humble as the menace was insolent. Such an apology was now called for from every part of the house, except two seats in the front of the pit, where some opposition was seen manifested. This opposition, however, only increased the strength and determination of the call, "Make an apology for your insolence, Kean!" "Make an apology, or off, off!" For a full half-hour, nothing could be heard from the stage; all there was pantomime, and Mr. Kean seemed disposed not to yield. The comparatively slight support, however, which he received from the pit, was so completely overwhelmed, that he at length began to feel the danger of his situation, and he came forward to the front of the stage, where he remained in a supplicating attitude for a few minutes. Silence being in some measure restored, he addressed the audience to the following effect:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—To you I owe my existence—my character—all that is dear to me, If in the letter which has appeared in the public papers I have offended you, I am sorry for it (applause). Every man has his faults—I have mine. Perhaps I was intemperate (applause). One cannot always controul his feelings—and I have only to beg your pardon. (enough; that will do.)

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg, at the same time, not to be understood as conceding to any person as to what I have stated in that letter. What I have said is true, though I admit I said it intemperately."

The apology was received with general approbation. Mr. Kean then went on with his part, and was not afterwards disturbed in his progress. The play, however, passed off without much spirit in the performers, or much entertainment on the part of the audience.

[*The Observer March* 28.

COURT OF KING BENCH.—WEDNESDAY.

Sunday Febzuary 7.

ACTIONS AGAINST NEWSPAPERS.

HAMILTON v. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, GENT. &c.—Mr. Andrews moved for a rule to shew cause why Mr. Lawrence Williams, of Cursitor-street, Chancery lane, an attorney of this Court, should not deliver to Mrs. Hamilton's present attorney, an account of all actions brought by him in her name, stating which of said actions he had compromised, and also why he should not deliver an account of all sums of money received by him in satisfaction of those actions, on the plaintiff's account. The affidavit upon which this motion was made, stated, that some time since the plaintiff had instructed Mr. Williams, as her attorney, to bring actions against certain Newspapers, for an alleged libel published against her respecting child-stealing—that for certain reasons she had limited his authority to bring only two actions, and positively forbade him bringing any more;—that in contravention of these directions, he had since brought other actions against no fewer than nineteen different papers for the same cause, without her authority, directly or indirectly—that some of these actions had been compromised, and that he had received large sums of money in lieu of damages, without accounting with the plaintiff for the same, and that the rest were now going on without her privity, consent, or authority. The Court, under these circumstances, granted a Rule to shew cause.

SINGULAR ESCAPE OF A CRIMINAL.

The following melancholy and very shocking circumstances attendant on the intended execution of a soldier at Jersey, many years since, have a good deal of resemblance to those that occurred in the execution of Robert Johnston, the other day. The catastrophe, no doubt, was completely different:—Some soldiers belonging to the 34th regiment were brought to trial, and two of them condemned to suffer death. Only one of them, however, was left for execution, named Hales. This poor fellow was constantly visited during his confinement by the Rev. G. Du Heaume, became resigned to his fate, and expected the awful moment with manly but Christian fortitude. He was accompanied to the place of execution by the above gentleman. He joined him in prayer, and ascended the scaffold with coolness and composure. At length he was turned off; and when he had hung about a minute and a half, the executioner, taking hold of his convulsed body, suspended himself on it, by whose additional weight the rope gave way in such a manner that the miserable sufferer's feet touched the ground. The executioner then pulled him sideways with a view to strangle him, and being unable to effect it in this way, got upon his shoulders. To the great surprise of all who witnessed this dreadful scene, the poor criminal rose straight upon his feet with the hangman on his shoulders and immediately loosened the rope from his throat with his fingers. No language can describe the sensations which were excited among the by standers by this shocking scene. The sheriff ordered another rope to be prepared; but the spectators interfered, and the sheriff agreed, that, before proceeding to the execution of the sentence, he would wait till the will of the magistracy should be known. The civil magistrate not being in town, orders were sent by the commander-in-chief to carry the man back to gaol. By this time the poor fellow had recovered his senses. The interest which the sight exhibited cannot be described,—all became deeply interested in the man's fate. Capt. Nicholls & another gentleman took him under their arms to conduct him, and by their assistance he was able to walk back to the prison. The court decided, that the whole matter relative to poor Hales should be transmitted to the King; and the execution of the sentence in consequence was suspended till his Majesty's pleasure was known. Petitions were prepared by the inhabitants and forwarded to his Majesty, and he was pardoned accordingly.

[*The Observer.*

CHARLES RENNETT.

BOW STREET

EXAMINATION OF CHARLES RENETT, FOR CHILD-STEALING.

Our readers will remember that in November last an extraordinary degree of interest was excited in the public mind by the disappearance of the male child of Mr. Horsley. The principal circumstances connected with the loss of the child are most probably fresh in public recollection, and it will therefore be unnecessary for us to enter into a lengthened detail. Rennet was apprehended at Braake, near Bremen, soon after the theft of the child, and lodged in the prison there to await certain forms and arrangements, which being completed, he was sent under an escort of some Oldenburgh dragoons to Bremen on Sunday se'nnight, and placed at the disposal of Mr. F. Coleman, the British Vice-consul. On Thursday se'nnight he was sent off from Bremen in the custody of a German police officer and an assistant, to be put on board the packet at Cuxhaven. He was landed at Harwich on Thursday last. Intellegence of his arrival was immediately forwarded to Bow street office, and Goodwin, the patrol, who accompanied Mr. Horsley to France in pursuit of Rennett, and who held the warrant originally granted, was sent off to take him into custody. Goodwin met the German officer and his prisoner on board, and returned with them to London. They arrived at Bow-street on Saturday morning at halfpast ten o'clock, and at halfpast one o'clock the prisoner was conveyed into the private room of the office to be examined before Mr. Birnie.

The foreign police officer produced to the magistrate a packet directed to him, and containing copies of the depositions of Mr. Horsley, and other documents which had been taken at Bremen, and upon which Rennett was committed to prison there.

Mr. BIRNIE, upon the subject of these documents, observed, that he had nothing to do but with the case immediately before him, and evidence of the fact with which the prisoner was charged was all he required.

Elizabeth Holbrook, the girl who had the charge of Mr. Horsley's child when it was stolen, was then brought in and examined, and the prisoner was identified by her.

Mr. BIRNIE said this was sufficient for him to act upon, and to commit the prisoner for trial by a jury of his country, and each party would now only have to make what preparation they conceiveed necessary for the prosecution and the defence. It had been publicly rumoured that a bill of indictment had been found against the prisoner for the offence with

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

which he was charged; but as this was only rumour, it would perhaps be necessary for him to ascertain the fact.

Goodwin, the officer, was then despatched to the Session-house for a certificate of the indictment.

Rennett, who during the examination was allowed to sit, was very deeply affected. He continued in tears the whole of the time, and so much was he cast down that his sister was repeatedly under the necessity of exhorting him to assume some degree of firmness.

It was urged on the part of Rennett, that Mr. Horsely, when at Bremen, promised him mercy, and that he ought not to forget that promise.

Mr. Horsely said he promised, when on the Continent, that any mercy which he could show to Rennett, consistently with the demands of public justice, should not be with held; but he never held out any hopes that he would forego a prosecution altogether. He had before stated, that he entertained no vindictive feeling towards the prisoner, very far from it; but he certainly felt himself bound in justice to the public, from whom he had experienced that sympathy and assistance, to bring the matter before a court and jury.

The certificate of the indictment having been obtained, and every necessary form being completed, the prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial, and the parties bound over to prosecute. He was conveyed to prison in a coach. It is expected that he will be tried at the present session.

The Times,—April 26.

OLD BAILEY.

SEDUCTION OF A FEMALE.—SHOOTING.

John Royal, a half-pay Captain, with only one leg and one arm, was indicted capitally for wilfully and maliciously shooting at William Fleet, with intent to kill him, or do him some great and grievous bodily harm. The following witnesses were called by Mr. Adolphus, for the prosecutor:—

Thomas William Gittons stated, that he lived in Camdentown, and that the prisoner lived at Hampstead. In November last witness had two young ladies of the names of Nay smith under his care. In the early part of that month, Eliza Naysmith quitted his house, and he afterwards discovered that she was at the prisoner's cottage. Witness and Emily Naysmith went to him, and asked her if he had made her his wife? The prisoner made a bow, but said nothing. Witness then repeated, "have you married this young lady?" The prisoner said he was not used to answer such questions. Witness then appealed to Eliza herself, and she began to cry. He asked her if she was married. She was about to answer, but was prevented by the prisoner telling witness to put his questions to him, adding, "It is absolutely impossible for you to know whether we are married or not." Witness then requested her to go home with him, telling her, as long as she should continue to tread in the paths of virtue, she should find a home at his house. The prisoner stepped between witness and Eliza, and said, "If you get her away from me, I will be the death of you;" adding, that he would give him or any other gentleman satisfaction. Witness thought by this expression, he meant money, and told him that no money would make reparation for the injury he had done. The prisoner then ordered him out of the house, and said, "I do not want you here, and I am sure Eliza does not." Witness quitted the room, leaving Emily there, but she soon joined him, and they went away. On the Monday following (the next day), Eliza came home, and stayed there for about ten or twelve days, and then went away again. Witness then went to the prisoner again, and told him that marriage would be the only compensation he would receive. The prisoner then said, "I never intended to marry her, nor will I ever marry her." Witness told him that her father had been as high in his Majesty's service as he was, and that both the young ladies had been better brought up than they appeared to be. The prisoner replied, "I cannot be accountable for my conduct; for if she were the Prince Regent's daughter, or the daughter of the first Lord of the Admiralty, it would be just the same." After this, witness sent à Mr. Fleet to the prisoner.

Emily Naysmith confirmed the previous account. She asked the last witness whether her sister Eliza was married? Mr. Gittons smiled, and asked her if she did not think the marriage in the prisoner's house was as solemn as if it had been done in a church? She replied, "Certainly, if done by a proper person." Witness went with Mr. Fleet to the prisoner's house—witness knocked, and the prisoner asked who was there? Witness answered "It is I." The prisoner said "I don't know you." Witness told him her name, but he still professed his ignorance of her. Witness told him that she wanted a letter which Eliza had taken away in mistake. The prisoner said that Eliza was gone to Dover, and asked "Are you alone?" Mr. Fleet replied, "No, she is not alone." The prisoner said "Oh! it is that villain Gittons; I will send him home without a leg or a wing." Witness told him it was not Gittons, but Fleet. The prisoner said, I do not care who it is, I will shoot either of them, and twenty more." At the same time he called to Susan to bring him his pistols. He went up stairs, opened the window, and said, "Now I am ready for you," and put a pistol out of the window and fired it. Witness said, she could not say in what direction it was fired. When the prisoner had fired the first pistol, he called to Susan to bring him more powder and ball. He then came down to the door, and told witness, if she did not go away from the door he would pepper her also. She was much alarmed, and went away with Mr. Fleet.

William Fleet corroborated this testimony. After the prisoner had fired the first pistol, he said "Did that touch you? if it did not, I have one which will fetch you half a mile." He could not say the pistol was levelled at him.

Mr. Justice Best here put an end to the case, and said that, however improper and outrageous the conduct of the prisoner might have been, this case did not come within the meaning of the Act under which he was indicted.

A verdict of "Not Guilty" was immediately pronounced.

The Observer,—February 28.

BOROUGH OF FOWEY.—Singular Statement.

[Extracted from a Cornish Paper.]

Perhaps it may be in the recollection of some of our readers, that the late Corporation of Fowey having violated their Charter, it was declared to be forfeited by the Court of King's Bench; and it having been proved to the satisfaction of the Lord Chancellor, that they had misapplied and mismanaged the funds which they held in trust for the benefit of the inhabitants, they were deprived of all authority these over funds, and other receivers were appointed to see that they were duly administered. The Corporation being thus dissolved, the persons who had composed it, determined, if possible, to obtain a new Charter, as the only means of recovering their former ascendancy. In order to effect this, they represented to Government, that Mr. Austen, the gentleman through whose exertion the practices of these immaculate Corporations were exposed, and the rod of their authority broken, was a reformist and that unless a new Charter was granted, he would return his friends as members for the borough, in the place of the devoted adherents of Government which the patron of Fowey had invariably selected, as fit persons to be elected by his obsequious retainers. This species of argument was felt to be conclusive, and it was soon found that those who had contended for the independency of Fowey had no choice between ministerial members with a Charter, or ministerial members without one. If they agreed to allow such members as ministers approved to be returned, they were led to believe that no Charter would be granted;—if they did not, they were given to understand that a Charter would be granted, as the means of securing that object. In this dilemma, Mr. Austen and his friends submitted (how wisely we do not prented to say) to the least of the two evils presented to them, conceded the point respecting the return of members, in order to preserve the people of Fowey from the curse of chartered tyranny and oppression. Under these circumstances it was, that the late general election found the borough of Fowey. The patron had sold his rights to one, who had disposed of them to another—who, aided by the ex-corporators, attempted to procure the return of two members, in opposition to Lord Valletort and Mr. G. Campbell, the candidates introduced by Mr. Austen. The Portreeve, who is the retaring officer, since dissolution of the corporation of which he was a member, is a fast friend of the new patron, or rather, a violent opponent of Mr. Austen, and, of course, the candidates of the patron were returned. This return was set a side by a committee of the house of commons, and Lord Valletort and Mr. Glynn Campbell were declared to be duly elected. The premature death of his Lordship created a vacancy which the late election was to supply. The present Lord Valletort came forward in the interest on which his late brother had stood; and the intended patron, George Lucy, esq. brought forward Mr. Attwood, the London Banker. As the right of election for Fowey is in the inhabitants, paying scot and lot, and in persons possessing freeholds in the borough, it was always a matter of inportance to keep off the rates as many as possible of the inhabitants that were favourable to the emancipation of the borough: and, therefore, the parish officers, under the influence of the ex corporators, had only allowed about eighty persons to be put on the rates When called on, previously to the general election, they refused to make a new rate, making oath that they did not want money, though at the time they were borrowing hundreds of pounds to pay the poor. By this means they got over that period with the old rate. But being at length compelled to make a new rate, they all at once found that Fowey contained 220 persons liable to the poor's-rate, &c. This rate was confirmed by the magistrates at the Quarter Sessions, and we should suppose must be taken as the guide of the returning officer in accepting votes. This, however, for the reasons which he will be called on to explain, he declined; and during the late election, persisted in accepting parole evidence of the liability of persons tendering their votes, to pay the poor's rate. To such a length was this novel principle carried, that a person tendering his vote for Mr. Attwood was accepted, though it was offered to be proved, that in order to entitle this *elector* to vote, a bed had been put up for him in a stable of which he had no occupation, on the second day of the poll. The Portreeve refused to hear this evidence, and received the vote. However, he thought proper to reject a number of votes that were tendered for Lord Valletort: though a great part of them were actually on the confirmed rate. Many were rejected on the plea that they had not paid the Assessed Taxes with which they were charged. But as even the adoption of this extraordinary test of eligibility could not secure a majority of scot and lot voters, it became necessary te multiply fictitious freeholders, or in other words, to create faggots. Two days before the election, a Manor Court was held, without previous notice, and 49 persons, straugers to Fowey, for whom sham freeholds were created, were put on the rolls.

The result of these proceedings is, that Mr. Attwood has been returned. The numbers tendered and accepted were as follows:

FOR LORD VALLETORT,

	Tendered.	Accepted.
Scot and Lot	153	112
Prince's Tenants	53	2
	206	114

FOR MR. ATTWOOD,

	Tendered.	Accepted.
Scotand Lot	105	99
Prince's Tenants	53	53
	158	152

From this it appears, that though Mr. Attwood has been returned by a nominal majority of 38, Lord Valletort has an actual majority of 48. Several of the votes tendered for Lord Valletort, and rejected by the returning officer, were allowed to be legal by the Election Committee. However, as the question will be again submitted to a Committee of the House, it is unnecessary to enlarge on it at present. But there is a circumstance which deserves more particular attention, as it involves a great constitutional question, and may be regarded as one of the most daring attacks on the liberties of the people that has been made since the revolution.

Ever since the dissolution of the Corporation, no effort has been omitted, nor any influence unresorted to, in order to obtaiu a new Charter. Every species of provocation has been adopted by the under-agents of the ex-corporators, to provoke the inhabitants to acts of violence; and if, at any time these manœuvres produced a momentary ebullition of the popular feeling, it was magnified to the utmost, as a pretext for demanding a Charter in order to secure the peace of the borough. Of the foundation on which these representations rested, we may judge from the fact, that even the counsel and agent of the returned member, Mr. Attwood, declared publicly, that they had never seen any people conduct themselves more peaceably during a contested election than the inhabitants of Fowey had done. In fact, the inhabitants were aware of the snares that were laid to entrap them, and they carefully avoided being caught. However, it appears that Mr. Lucy, had, by some means, contrived to satisfy the advisers of the Prince Regent, that it was expedient to force a new Charter on the inhabitants of Fowey, and during the late election, himself and his friends boasted that they had obtained one. Wagers to a considerable amount were laid, that a new Charter would be produced and read in the borough before the first of April. Though the friends of the independence of Fowey could scarcely suppose that ministers would so far commit themselves as to attempt to force upon the inhabitants the authority of a faction they detested, under the pretence of granting a Charter; it was judged expedient to provide against the worst. Two of the county magistrates attended at the town-hall of Fowey on the 24th of last month, when more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the borough, and who are rated for more than two-thirds of the property within it and the parish, voluntarily came before them and declared, that so far from wishing for a Charter, they were determined to refuse one, if proffered to them. On the next day, the 25th, the Portreeve and returning officer of the borough, who is also a county magistrate, appeared at a window at the Ship Inn, at Fowey, decorated with the colours of the intended patron, and informed the people who were assembled in the street, that Mr. Brown, the new town clerk, was about to read the new Charter. Immediately Mr. Brown came forward between two mace bearers, who were also decorated with party colours, and attempted to read the Charter. As soon as he appeared, a cry of "No Charter!" was set up and continued without intermission. Mr. Brown moved his lips as if in the act of reading but not a word could be heard. At length, somebody in the crowd snatched at the Charter, when the reader fled precipitately, and the Portreeve ordered the Riot Act to be read. Several gentlemen present told him, if he, as a county magistrate, would read the Riot Act the people would quietly disperse. He said the new Mayor should read it: the multitude cried, "We will acknowledge no Mayor!" The moment Mr. Brown ceased reading, the people become quiet, and all pretext for reading the Riot Act ceased. It is certain that Government must fill Fowey with soldiers, if they are determined to force the inhabitants to submit to this detested Charter; as they can only cram it down the people's throat at the point of the bayonet. The new Mayor possesses no property in the borough, in which he merely occupies an

occasional lodging; the Recorder, Mr. Lucy, is a stranger, who has purchased the patronage; eleven out of fifteen of the new corporators are not natives of Fowey; four of them are non-residents, and two never paid any rate whatever within the borough. In fact, ministers have appointed as members of the new Corporation the very men whom the Lord Chancellor decided had used the charity property, entrusted to their management, in furtherance of borough purposes; and who swore that they had not made up their accounts for a great many years; and that as the charity property had been used in the same way for a great number of years before, they considered themselves authorised to act as their predecessors had done. These are the persons who are to be constituted the rulers of Fowey, to the exclusion of the county magistrates, in direct opposition to a decided majority of all the adult male population of the place! Can such an outrage on the rights and liberties of the people be supported? We should think it impossible. In all *Quo Warranto* pleadings in Charter cases, it must be set forth, not only that the Charter was duly granted, but that it was accepted. The inhabitants of Fowey have solemny refused to accept the Charter attempted to be thrust on them. If ministers succeed in this odious measure, there is an end to the liberties of the subject. Any town may be forcibly incorporated, on any terms; and the inhabitants may be subjected to the most odious tyranny, by giving an exclusive local jurisdiction to the new magistrates, who may manage the rates as they please, and deprive all whom they do not regard as their obsequious instruments of the elective franchise. This was the case during the rule of the ex-corporation of Fowey, and this will be the case again, if the infamous project of forcing the new Charter on the borough should succeed. We trust there is yet sufficient public spirit left in the country, to put down this daring outrage on on the constitutional rights of the people. The Charter is evidently and avowedly intended to coerce the inhabitants, and deprive them of the free exercise of the elective franchise; and as such, is a violation of the constitution. The following resolution of the House Commons, dated December 10, 1779, shews the manner in which the Legislature of that day regarded such proceeding:

"That it is highly criminal in any minister or ministers, or other servants under the Crown of Great Britain, direct or indirectly, to use the powers of office in the election of representatives to serve in parliament; and an attempt at such influence will at all times be resented by this house as aimed at its own honour, dignity, and independence, as an infringement of the dearest rights of every subject throughout the Empire, and tending to sap the basis of this free and happy constitution."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 3, 1819.

CATHOLIC QUESTION.

The very general interest excited by the expected discussion of the Catholic Claims, was evinced by an universal influx of strangers towards the House this day. At an early hour in the forenoon the passage and staircase leading to the gallery-door were completely blocked up with claimants for discussion. The doors were open at 12 o'clock; and in a few minutes after, the gallery was filled in every part; and even then, to the exclusion of more than treble the number of those who were admitted. The gallery door (the lower one) was then locked, and continued so till a very late hour at night.

Mr. Grattan presented a Petition from certain inhabitants of St. Mary's Saint Thomas's, and St. John's, Dublin, in favour of the Catholic Claims; also similar Petitions from St. Michael's and St. Nicholas's—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Grattan.—On presenting these Petitions he begged to express his ardent hope that they might ultimately succeed, and his confident expectation, that by their success, they would contribute to strengthen the Protestant establishment, to support the Protestant Church as founded on the act of settlement, and to continue the Protestant succession to the Crown. By the intimate union, the identification of the people which must be the natural result, two consequences would inevitably follow, the one general tranquillity, the other augmented force to the empire. It was his most anxious desire, that the two religions bearing to each other the strongest similitude, having the same hope, the same Redeemer the same Gospel, the same God, and, in fact, resembling in nearly all respects but forms and sacrements, should be united under the same roof, and that roof the British Empire; that the professors of each should have liberty to worship their common God according to their consciences, according to their different ways and ceremonies, with all the uncontrouled varieties belonging to them, but with one indissulable bond of union and concord; attachment to the Constitution under which so many blessings were enjoyed. The petitioners whose prayers he had been the instrument of presenting, implored the House to free them from a burden unjustly imposed upon their generation, to remove disqualifications by which they were afflicted, and to restore them to their common law right of eligibility, of which they had been deprived because they refused to abjure the religion in which they had been born, the faith to which their consciences attached them. They did not affect to put in any fantastic claims: they approached Parliament clear of the false philosophy of the times, and relied merely upon the right to which by the law of the land they were entitled. Yet even this right they claimed under the controul of Parliament. If these incapacities were repealed, it was the grant of no favour, the concession of no boon; it was the restoration of a right, a mere absolute legal right. If the House continued the disqualifications, it imposed a sentence rather than pass a law; that it had a right to impose it, he did not deny; but it was bound in justice, as an act of positive duty, to prove the delinquency before it called upon the Catholics to establish their innocence? before it passed the sentence, it was bound to procure a conviction. The petitioners submitted with respectful firmness that they had a common law right of eligibility to Parliament and to office; from this right they were excluded, and the causes of disqualifications were of three kinds:—1. The combination of the Catholics.—2. The danger of a Pretender.—3. The power of the Pope. He (Mr. G.) insisted, that not only all these causes had ceased, but the consequences annexed to them were no more,; even the opposition founded upon them were destroyed and annihilated. The Roman Catholics did not and could not deny the power of Parliament to disqualify; it had long exercised the right of disqualification, for the preservation of its own purity: certain placemen and pensioners were disqualified, and fitly. But if the House deprived Catholics of other privileges, there was one with which it could not think of interfering, the privileges of religion: that was not only the privilege of the human creature, but the prerogative of the people; there was no power on earth that ought here to interpose; the King, who should interpose between the Creator and the creature, erected himself into an authority greater than that of the Almighty: he had, and could have, no credentials from man: he had, and could have no credentials from God. Here it was that all men were, and ought to be, equally free, Conscience could no more be restrained than the wind: it was the wind of Heaven—the breath of purity. The God of hosts and of armies had planted it in the breast of his beings, and the God of hosts and of armies only could touch or constrain it. Gentlemen were too far advanced in knowledge to doubt it; and on this account, the opponents of the Catholics, said, that it was not against the religion, but against certain principles of which they suppose the Roman Catholic religion to be an evidence, that they directed their objections, and which laid the foundation of the disqualifications. It was stated, that Catholics disregard the moral obligation of an oath, and that they owe certain duties to a foreign power; in other words, that they could only feel an imperfect allegiance. He would put that question to rest by imagining a case:—Suppose Sir Thomas Jerningham, or any other Catholic like him, were indicted for treason; the Counsel on the part of the Crown would submit the arguments against the Roman Catholics as evidence, and he would then produce the decrees of the different Councils and Synods, such as those of Lateran and Dort; he would then offer testimony as to the reception of Sir Thomas at Rome, what occurred between him and the Pope, and the kind manner in which he was received by the latter. —He would next proceed to notice the revival of the society of the Jesuits, and the re-establishment of the Inquisition. These were arguments, as far as they deserved the name, not against one individual, but against the whole Catholic Body. What, then would be done by the Counsel on the part of the defendant He would offer in evidence the various oaths which, at the instance of Protestants Catholics were obliged to take? he would produce the answers of no less than six Foreign Universities—better authorities than any that could be adduced on the other side. He would next prove the many votes of Parliament, in which it had expressed its gratitude to Catholic Regiments, for the courage they had displayed, the battles they had won, and the blessings they had conquered. Suppose, then, the objection was raised regarding the nomination of Catholic Bishops; the Counsel for the defendant might reply, that, was the only part of the case into which the Court had a right to inquire, and he might refer to the letter of Cardinal Gonsalvi; if that were rejected, the Court would refuse every security of the subject, accompanied by the liberty of a freeman. Under such circumstances, a Judge who should direct a conviction would deserve impeachment; and a Jury who would comply, would merit attainder. On the contrary, he would undoubtedly tell the Jury that no case had been made out against the defendant, and that an aquittal must follow. The Catholics advanced no fantastical claims, no chimerical pretensions; they said first, that until Parliament took it away, they had a common law right. Next, that Parliament had no right to call upon them to abjure their religion. Thirdly, that Popery, or more properly Catholicity, was not evidence of perfidy, or imperfect allegiance. And fourthly, that Catholics were called upon to abjure that which did not fall under the cognizance of Parliament.—Let it be recollected also, that when Catholics were deprived of the common law right of eligibility, Protestants shook the foundation of their own faith, and disobeyed the prime order of natural and revealed religion. Let it be recollected, that when it was maintained that under the Romon Catholic Religion, the professors were incapable of the moral obligation of an oath, and of the duty of allegiance, it was asserting neither more nor less than that Religion was not Divine. To say that the Christian Religion had not reached France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and a great part of Germany, was to deprive it of one great proof of its divinity. Was it meant to beurged, that Christian principles were only maintained by Protestants? that Roman Catholics were unchristian? If so, it was nothing less than asserting, that the Pope had gained a victory over the Almighty; that he had established a religion which had the ascendency in all quarters of Europe excepting in a few corners, where the wrecks of the true and only faith were to be discovered. Such a proposition could not be heard without a degree of of horror; and the other side must therefore give up its arguments or its religion. In truth, the warmth of the opponents of the Catholic claims had carried them infinitely too far; and this was one proof—that in their zeal they had remembered the result, and forgotten the gospel: they had forgotten the very Godhead from which the gospel proceeded: they had established for themselves an exclusive religion which only they held infaliable, and had neglected the precepts of the Saviour, the founder of their faith. This was the natural consequence: in religious controversies it too often happened, that the great Author of all was forgotten, while the particular antagonist only was remembered. The prime order of natural and revealed religion is the love of our fellow creatures. God could not be served without it—adoration was not service—prayer was not service: we only served God by serving on another, by becoming an integral and auxiliary part of his benevolent system. This and this only, was the great purpose of the Redeemer: he inculcated two great principles—the love of God, and the love of man; and he was supported by miracle, prophesy, and Christian morality. Instead of conforming to both, the enemies of Catholics disputed the latter, and said that the prime order of God was impossible to be obeyed, because his creatures in France and Italy were incapable of moral obligation. In the same way they would disqualify one fifth of the King's subjects, & disobeying the precepts of the gospel, insist that they could only give an unperfect allegiance. Formerly when the two sects were at war, it was an act of necessity; two things were unavoidably suspended, the blessing of the Constitution, and the duties of the Gospel; but were these blessing and duties to be suspended for ever? The contest was now terminated, and the effects of that contest ought also to be at an end. The answer was, imperfect allegiance and incapacity to moral obligation; and the reply to that was, that those who made the charge did not believe it. They did not believe it in the 17th of the King, when Roman Catholics were declared good and loyal subjects: they did not believe it when they gave Catholics the right of voting: they did not believe it when, two years ago, they gave them commissions and commands in the army and navy: they did not believe it when the right of legislating was given to the Catholics in our colonies; in short, to answer the purpose of the day, the Pope had been carried upon our backs, had been represented as a mighty and dangerous power, capable of withdrawing the allegiance of the King's subjects; and then again as a poor deliverer, incapable of bringing a musket to his defence, and stripped to the warhorse of a great Captain, as a means of conquest and an instrument of delusion. The antagonists of the Catholics did not believe their own argument, when they aided in the restoration of the House of Bourbon, and made Catholicity formidable, by securing it to one of the most powerful nations of the world. It was clear, therefore, that they had not at all times held the Catholic as a faithless and perfiduous Church, but had preferred it as a better and safer guide of human action, than a rueful and desperate philosophy; they had thought Christianity, even with certain forms and cecemonies, better than irrelgion and infidelity. The reign of such philosophers was evidence of the necessity of religion. At that time, those who were now opposed to Catholicity, wished for its restoration, not as a faithless and perfiduous religion, but as a bond of concord, and as a means of peace. Accordingly, the different Princes of Europe, Catholic as well a Protestant, combined together to revive it. By what were they

united? By Christian fraternity. For what were they united? To maintain the common religion of Europe. Were foreigners then to be supported in the exercise of their religion, while those who practiced it among our own countrymen were to be persecuted and punished? Were the Catholics of Italy to be encouraged, and those of Ireland to be repressed. To do so was to declare to mankind that all religion was an artifice, useful to support the power of kings and controul the liberty of subjects, to make a monarch mighty and his people miserable. Before political conformity was established in Europe, religious conformity was necessary; if not, it was a mere trick and a farce, deprived of credit with the sensible, the ridicule of the idle, and the scourge of the feeble. It was said, that if the Roman Catholic clergy were restored to power they would seek to overturn the Government; that they would urged the laity to misapply their restored rights, and at the hazard or certain loss of life revive Popery, and exterminate Protestantism. That position was founded on a principle fundamentally false: it supposed that all mankind would scorn all hazards to procure the domination of the Church; that men were more deeply in love with religion than with themselves: nay, it was carried further, it was asserted that this passion was so strong, that they would prefer the power of the Church to the gratification of every other passion: in other words, it was to insist that man was born a fanatic; that every man was mad. The gospel contained principles and orders of sublime morality; it prevented the very evils that were dreaded from the Catholics, for our gospel, was their Gospel, our God their God. The argument, however, was that against his love of life, against his sense of morility, against the precepts of the gospel, the Catholic would unite himself to the clergy in a hopeless rebellion, and incur the certainty of being hanged in this world and damned in the next. It must be argued on the other side, that such a man as Dr. Poynter (and a more excellent man did not exist), meditating treachery, would go to the Duke of Norfolk (who having obtained all the privileges his heart could desire, would of course be hatching treason also), and would tell him that being now invested with political power, he would be naturally inclined in the first instance to attempt to subvert the Government, and use his influence to make him (Dr. Poynter) Bishop of London. Of course every man of sense and discernment must see the probability that the Duke would immediately concur in a suggestion which was inevitably to end in his ruin and disgrace; and in order to deter him, the supporters of the Protestant cause wisely inflicted upon him every species of disfranchisement and disability: they feared that he would prefer hopeless rebellion and death by the hands of the common executioner, to the quiet enjoyment of all the privileges and blessings of the British Constution. This was a monstrous proposition, a proposition in the very extreme of absurdity, that every object of ambition being gratified, his religion being no longer a crime visited by the severity of punishment, the Noble Duke would turn traitor in spite of himself, and to the utter destruction of his hopes. But whatever might be the dispensation of the gospel—whatever tenets might be drawn from it, church or no church, duty or no duty, depend upon it, when Catholicity was destroyed, Protestantism would be endangered; when such men as Dr. Poynter were attacked, such men as the Archbishop of Canterbury were not safe. The destruction of Catholicity would be the birthday of infidelity, and when once the tide commenced its course, it would be impossible to stem the deluge of irreligion. To show that the Catholic religion was an artifice, a farce, a humbug, was to attack the foundation of the Protestant faith, if its antagonists maintained that its Clergy were so abominable, so unworthy of trust and confidence, would not the assertion be applied to the Ministers of the Protestants? Would not the promoters of infidelity insist that, with the Catholic Priests, the Protestant Ministers had fallen; that if one religion were so false and foolish, it was not unlkely that the other was not free from fault: one could not be impure, and the other immaculate: at least the Protestant Clergy receive large emoluments, and if the Deist would put them down on the ground of disbelief, the sectary would lend his aid on the principle of economy. This was the tendency of the argument—let loose the powers of declamation against the Catholic Priests, and a part of the wild censure must apply to the Protestant Clergy. He (Mr. Grattan) wished to avoid whatever might appear desrespectful to the Clergy of this country. He who was objecting to insulting the Clergy of other countries, ought to be the last to insult that of his own. He deeply lamented the opposition they had given upon this question, more for themselves than for any effect it would have upon the result of the debate: the Church of England was not on institution which he wished to see involved in discussions of this kind. Instead of spreading false alarms by needless Petitions, it would be much better for them to employ themselves in offices of practical piety: most of them, no doubt, were active and zealous in their callings; they were men of excellent intentions, and even their misdirected zeal had generally a benevolent purpose. He loved the mild spirit of the English church: it had a home comfort about it that made it dear to all classes; it was the consolation of sickness, the cradle of age, and its own divinity would be its sufficient security, if its advocates were discreet and temperate: it had a modest humble grandeur about it, equally distant from poverty and ostentantion; while the dim cathedral and responsive sound of the human voice gave a soul to worship, and swayed the senses to the side of salvation. One of the wisest, and at the same time one of the most penetrating men that ever lived, Sir Isaac. Newton, had felt it; and Locke, who best understood the operations of the human mind, had acknowledged it. He should think ill, however, of the professions of any man, who to support the Protestant church, would destroy the Catholic religion; men accustomed to see God through a particular medium, destroy that medium and they perhaps would not see him at all. The mildness of the gospel was calculated to remove the severity and acrimony of contest, and the natural operation of good sense would have its beneficial influence in bringing the understandings of men to the true estimate of what was best and fittest. It had been said in debate, that the effect of carrying this question would be to encourage the growth of Catholicity; this was a mistake founded on miscalculation of the strength of our own cause, and the advantages of bringing Catholics, and Protestants more into contact and communication. It was a gross error to suppose that by the grant of the claims one church would be endangered. Upon the French revolution, when the power of the Roman church was pulled down, and France ceased to be a champion for her right, the Roman Catholics were under a peculiar odium; but now when there was set up in Europe a system of religious toleration, it was surely reasonable to expect that there should no political disqualification on account of religious opinion. It was most unfair that circumstances proper for the time at which they occurred should be fixed on the character of the Roman Catholic religion; and that hence it should be referred, that rebellion and disloyalty were inseparable from it. It was said by the enemies of the Catholics that the principles of the revolution rendered them incapable of partaking in the administration or legislature of the country, and that the declaration was decisive on that subject. The revolution was a human arrangement: it was a victory of liberty over tyranny: and when the Roman Catholics were admitted to a participation in the principles of political freedom, they had an equal right to the enjoyment of religious liberty. With regard to the declaration, it should be recollected that the House of Lords, at the time of the Scottish union, considered whether it was final or not, and determined that it was not final, but provisional. The Act of Union itself declared that it was not final, but provisional: the Act of Parliament made it provisional to rescind the disabilities imposed on the Catholics, so that it was not always provisional, but conventional. It was, in fact a convenant between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, that the exclusion of the former should not be final. The elements of the British Constitution were not necessarily Protestant. The House of Lords was not necessarily Protestant, nor was the House of Commons. Who were the Commons? They were the *third estate of the realm, the electors* of a great portion of whom were Irish Catholics So far from being purely Protestant, a Roman Catholic might sit and vote in that House, because his taking the oaths at the bar was not conforming. Notwithstanding this he knew it was a popular practice in Protestant parts of the country, to represent the constitution as founded on Protestant principles, and thus by the force of expressson, and even by toasts (a laugh) to excite feelings bostile to the Catholics He was convinced that many of those who opposed the claims of the Catholics could assign no reason for their hostility. The petitions which had been presented against them had no precise meaning; or if any meaning could be annexed to them, they would go to excommunicate the Catholics from society, as well as to exclude them from Parliament. If the House were disposed to set a prospective form of Government, and to exclude a certain class of the community on alledged grounds of disability, they must argue human nature down to the level of their own charge. The House might say that they had established their own religion, disestablished that of the Catholics, and disqualified them; and that they had given very good reasons for doing so, namely the perfidy of their morals, their treason, and so on; but where were the proofs of these charges against the Catholic religion? If the subject were made a matter of spirit the Catholic, like the Protestant, would dispute; if a matter of heart, he would soften. He must say, in justice to the Protestants, that they had come forward in great numbers on this occasion in support of their Catholic brethren. One Protestant Minister had exposed himself to the hatred of those among whom he lived, by espousing the cause of the Catholics; but he had manfully braved all the expressions of their displeasure. Was it extreme unction or auricular confession that constitutes the disqualification of the Catholics, in the opiniou of those who petitioned against their claims? He was not aware, however, that in their petitions they wished to entail on the Roman Catholics an eternal disqualification for civil offices; and on themselves an eternal rejection of the principles of the Gospel. The Right Honorable Gentleman then argued against the fallacy of going back to former periods of history, and estimating the character of the present Catholics by transactions peculiars to the times in which they occurred. It was said that it was now impossible to enfranchies the Catholics. It seemed then, that to take away their liberties was an easy process, but to apply to remedial laws was impossible—*facils deseensus Arerni, sed revocare gradum—hic labor, hoc opus est.* Such a committee as that which he now wished the House to appoint had, on a former occasion, been granted, and they had framed a Bill. The precedent of appointing such a Committee was strengthened by the names of those who composed it. Many of its most illustrious Members (amogst them. Sir S. Romilly) were now no more; but many of them distinguished men, remained. He saw now Lord Castlereagh, of whom his enemies must say that he had a great mind—he saw now Mr. Canning, whose modest and efined genius adorned every subject on which he treated; he saw, too that worthy man, Mr. Wilberforce, with whose name the confines of Africa most resound; he saw, too, many of his friends around him, and among them his Right Hon. Friend, who had framed the Bill. All these now remained, and with their countenance he called upon the House to grant his motion. They might also rank among their allies the King of France and the King of Portugal—of the King of Spain he should say nothing. If the Roman Catholic religion was such as it had been represented by its enemies, then the British Government had given idolatry a new footing in France, and had subsidized it in another quarter. With regard to the act of supremacy, which required the abjuration of any foreign jurisdiction, he was of opinion, (as we understood the Right Honorable Gentleman) that it ought to be repealed; and as to the oath of abjuration, he thought, from the oaths which the Catholics had already taken that they could have no difficulty in taking that, under certain explanations. Thus, of the two oaths which at present excluded the Catholics, the one might be explained, and the other repealed. [The Right Honorable Gentleman then proceeded to state and refute several of the popular objections against the claims of the Catholics, but in so feeble a tone of voice that we could only occasionally catch the purport of a sentence.] It was alleged that the Catholics could not agree among themselves, and therefore, *by not assisting them, we* praised God and damned one another. When the question, of the admission of a Catholic to office related to the law of the land, it was to be considered whether it would be convenient; but when it related to the law of God, we might judge from the manner in which he has served the God of the Catholics, how he has served the God of the Protestants. In short, whatever was religiously good must be politically safe. Another argument advanced against the Catholics was, that they would not be attached to the Constitution! and to that he could say nothing. He should desire those who held such an opinion to go to the Tower, where Magna Charta was deposited, and examine the signatures annexed to that act. There were two families that traced themselves to ancestors who had signed Magna Charta, and they now petitioned the House to grant them a share of that liberty which their ancestors had given to the Members of that House. (Loud cheers.) Another objection was, that the desire of the Catholics to establish their own religion would destroy their allegiance. In answer to this, it was only necessary to refer to the examples of allegiance in Catholic countries. Besides, the objection went too far; for, if well fonnded, it would prove that allegiance could not exist where the subject had any other object in view; and, consequently, that it could not exist under this Government. Again, it was said, that the Roman Catholic church swears *expugnabo perquarque ad intercionem*, aud that therefore they may be expected to persecute the protestants. The Right Honourable Gentleman proceeded to observe, that the very men who called out against the Roman Catholics for their persecution had now become their own criminators; were now committing the very crime against which they had so prodigally raised their tongues. It was now 40 years since this momentous question was first agitated in that House—whether they had right to compel a man to renounce his religion. He had taken his part in the discussion at all times, and certainly had not been very kindly treated by either party. By returns made in December last, it appeeared that the proportion of protestants to Catholics of the British population was as 6 to 1—a proportion amply sufficient ever to secure the permanent and free exercise of the Protestant religion. This proportion of 6 to 1 appeared by their own confession. Besides, additional security was indicated in the growing progress of learning and understanding, and in the general amelioration of the human mind. If they looked at the results of the last 40 years past, what might not the next 40 years to come effect? It had been said, that if the amendment in these laws should be effected, a general change of property would take take place in Ireland; but it could not take place more in Ireland than in England; landed property in that country would be transferred in the same way as here; if Catholic property increased, it would be in consequence of purchases. It never could be made matter of precedent; it never could be meant that they should go back to former statutes to prevent the Catholics from purchasing freeholds. True, he had said that property in Ireland would become Catholic; but it was not intended to alter the laws on that point; while he wished to secure those, he demanded a remedy for their evils, and wished to prevent a large portion of the population from becoming aliens. A Noble Lord (a Minister) in the year 1807 first introduced a Bill to enable Catholics to hold certain ranks in the army and navy, and two years ago another Bill was submitted for the same purpose. It was read a first and second time; it was read a third time, and passed without any opposition, and went up to the Lords; not a single objection was started, and the mitre nodded unanimous approbation. The Bill passed into a law, and yet the Tower of London stood where it did before; and the spires even of Oxford and Cambridge maintained their places. (A laugh.) The result proved the resonableness of the claims preferred by the Catholics, and the emptiness of those clamours which had so long disqualified more than 1-5th of the people. The manner in which those claims had been considered had given rise to disquisitions, in which it would be found that they had taken from God the attributes of universal and eternal justice, to make him a martial and vindictive deity, the penal minister of spiritual wrath and temporal vengeance. (Hear.) A different system had been pursued in France and in Austria; but in England—a country once renowned for equal justice, a country that once made it her pride to extend the blessings of her government to all condi-

ions—to the Catholics Claims they had said on each occasion, "No!" They had determined to disquality one-fifth of their population, and to make a monopoly of God. (Hear.) Here the Right Honourable Gentlemen appeared to labour under increasing exhaustion. and it was with considerable difficulty at intervals that we could distinctly collect his meaning. He remarked, that the exemplary conduct of the Roman Catholics, in times of national danger, when secret and political intrigues were all ripened into execution, appeared to have formed the highest offence, and to have operated in a manner the most adverse to their claims. If the House would permit him, he would advert to their conduct during the conflict of France and Russia. [The inaudible tone in which the Right Honourable Gentleman treated this point, prevents any attempt to report, at length, the observations which it elicited from him.] He described the political horrizon as overshadowed and gloomy; when, from a distant and cloudy speck, burst forth the avenging genius of a country; and, arrayed in all its might, opposing and overthrowing the thousands and tens of thousands who came te aid the cause of despotism, it finally rescued the sinking liberties of the world. He would suppose some Hon. Member of the House, who, convinced of the justice of her claims and the extent of her services, would say to the Prince Regent—"My Prince, my Master; you mistake the genius of your people. You rule over those whom the Plantagenets governed before you: the Plantagenets who fought and conquered, over and over again; and those whose ancestors obtained of their monarrch Magna Charta! You succeed a monarch whose grevious enactments still exist, but she gave her country good laws; so have you. But will you allow one-fifth ot your people to continue disqualified? Look, then, the genius in the face; and in the exercise of your political functions, restore your subjects to their rights, and emancipate them from their disqualifications." The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for a Committee of the whole House "to consider the state of the law relating to the Roman Catholics of this kingdom, and also the oaths and declarations required to be taken by them in order for the enjoyment of civil offices, and the exercise of civil functions, so far as affects Catholic subjects; and to report how far it may be expedient, and it what manner, to alter and amend the laws." (Hear.)

Mr. Croker considered that he certainly owed to the House an apology for offering himself, to its attention, at so early a stage on this very important occasion; he trusted, however, that in what he had now to address to them, they would find the best excuse for his doing so. It had fallen to his lots, that the operation of certain laws under which the Roman Catholics laboured, had lately come under his immediate consideration. In tracing their rugged character from the dark time in which they were first enacted, down to the present times. he found it gradually becoming softer and less harsh with the progress of civilization. The Right Hon. Gentleman had truly stated the circumstances attending the passing of the bill to which he had alluded; he had truly stated, that the bill gave no more than was intended to be given years before; and which when first proposed lighted up a flame throughout the country. He had the honour of introducing it into that House: and he would not now pass it over in absolute silence, because he thought it due to Hon. Gentleman to state the reasons of his conduct. He had certainly brought it in more in compliance with the wishes and suggestions of others than upon his own opinion. He thought then, as he did now, that its provisions were already previously enacted; he considered that those persons were entitled to hold their military and naval ranks by the law of the land. It was not impossible even, and he knew of no law that would make it so, that a Roman Catholic might be Lord Chancellor. (Hear). Perhaps what he had just said might excite some degsee of surprise in the House; he believed it would be new to most of the Hon. Members, except six or seven Gentlemen, with whom he had had some conversation on the subject; and even now he should perhaps hesitate to start such a proposition, if he had not that act before him, which was on the table. What did it do? The Right Hon. Gentleman had stated it to be an act conferring on Catholics the power of holding certain ranks in the army and navy. This was not, strictly speaking, the case: because in reality the army was already open to Catholics. He should now proceed to state his own opinions on the subject: and he would hope that those of his Hon. friends most accustomed to oppose the Catholic claims would feel it impossible not to admit that they required some examination. The Roman Catholics, then, were excluded from several offices of state; but they were excluded also from a much larger number of privileges from certain objects of ambition, honourable and numerous, but which were shut out from those who would not take certain oaths. The great body of exclusion laid on them undoubtedly as regarded those particular oaths. He remembered one of the most remarkable phrases used by a Right Hon. Gentleman accustomed to take the lead against them—"We do not exclude the Catholics; they exclude themselves as refusing to take certain oaths." Now what would be said, when he stated to the House, that there were now on the statute book very near 150 statutes relative to the oaths, of which some were repealed in part, some altogether; some were partially operative, others still in force; some established one oath, and others another oath, of supremacy and allegiance: nay the very declaration about transubstantiation stood on the statute book in two different forms, so that it was doubtful whether the first or last was the law of the subject. The first, which was of the 25th of Charles II., abjured nothing but the real presence; the last was of the 30th of Charles II. and was framed for the purpose of excluding the Roman Catholics. He should pass by all the laws on the subject before them which preceded the coming in of the Hanoverian family, because we took on that occasion a new lease as it were of the Constitution, and enacted for it new guards. The act of George I. prescribed the oaths of supremacy, allegiance, abjuration, and transubstantiation. The Act dealt with all those oaths in this way;—Every person who took an office of emolument under Government, or who served as a Commander either in the army or navy, it was declared, should be bound to take the oaths at one of the Courts of Westminster, or at the Quarter Sessions. Now this, it would be observed, was not a precedent oath; not taken before, but after. And the law, with a liberality which was at once the most prudent and considerate course, gave three months to the officer to qualify himself for his office. The next Act was to extend that period to six months, and the 6th of Geo. I. which was the first of those called the Indemnity Acts, after reciting all those Acts which afected Protestant Dissenters, and what was more, those enacteded against the Roman Catholics, gave a further extension of time until the 25th of March then next ensuing for the taking of these oaths; and with a liberal and provident feeling, the legislature took care before that day to grant a fur-

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

TWENTY-FIRST.

Calcutta Lottery.

FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 5871 Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 4075 and 5630 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1720 3962 4977 5618 & 5813 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos 717 2484 3128 and 5284 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

15	24	34	04	42	47	77	86
99	121	162	214	222	245	267	284
286	307	350	364	371	374	383	387
395	396	398	422	445	470	529	545
575	580	601	608	616	646	715	788
794	806	826	827	839	848	858	863
892	916	933	956	961	979		
1033	1037	1050	1085	1109	1138	1150	
1155	1199	1222	1248	1256	1268	1332	
1334	1366	1393	1400	1419	1423	1435	
1440	1473	1504	1509	1529	1542	1563	
1630	1655	1658	1662	1664	1695	1705	
1706	1790	1794	1803	1832	1840	1850	
1904	1915	1937	1967	1985	1987	1996	
2017	2019	2034	2080	2120	2154	2169	
2183	2193	2207	2214	2249	2311	2351	
2368	2401	2440	2475	2485	2514	2530	
2540	2560	2570	2576	2586	2660	2678	
2690	2721	2814	2858	2871	2874	2179	
2913	2973	2974	2978	2990	3010	3023	
3046	3058	3072	3081	3089	3119	3127	
3138	3152	3164	3244	3252	3316	3332	
3401	3457	3489	3514	3535	3539	3547	
3552	3581	3606	3630	3679	3693	3703	
3720	3729	3741	3755	3759	3777	3808	
3834	3890	3893	3914	3916	3939	3966	
4039	4049	4088	4090	4097	4133	4136	
4158	4164	4167	4176	4194	4198	4201	
4213	4226	4260	4265	4280	4293	4329	
4340	4376	4401	4429	4440	4475	4482	
4543	4571	4575	4605	4624	4651	4654	
4755	4784	4820	4850	4852	4867	4934	
4940	4992	4997					
5002	5022	5076	5072	5080	5104	5135	
5166	5184	5316	5321	5346	5394	5431	
5442	5454	5458	5462	5465	5475	5478	
5485	5488	5490	5524	5531	5648	5576	
5603	5652	5663	5670	5691	5692	5697	
5700	5731	5735	5752	5760	5776	5807	
5815	5824	5835	5851	5870	5881	5895	
5906	5922	5926	5944	5996	5968	6000	

SIXTH DAY'S DRAWING.

FRIDAY, 30TH JULY, 1819.

PRIZES.

No. 4830 Prize of 50,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1232 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1548 Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3315 3957 1263 1700 and 1914 Prize of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 6369 5362 1218 2863 5762 5236 3121 880 251 5251 and 958 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

BLANKS.

3991	5962	3671	3441	3520	5029	5921
3197	2268	5326	3874	698	4761	349
1895	1091	2171	3027	2723	1318	75
110	3145	145	4348	2303	1795	1804
1644	5514	2021	4149	5949	531	785
530	4786	2493	3458	666	4044	3361
2731	130	4480	3647	4847	3391	5586
3369	5274	962	3795	2695	3761	3302
5500	3054	5418	5653	4617	2790	643
1059	5677	5183	1471	1576	2162	5248
975	3221	141	2902	4096	3147	3339
1342	2859	993	3990	3478	1060	504
2220	3940	1944	4742	4674	2408	4161
1739	1554	5044	5400	70	2982	3137
3148	5628	3018	1450	288	5142	438
3325	2121	692	2076	2635	1228	3061
4477	4314	5191	5569	4377	1668	5100
4210	1082	1041	5859	4016	2292	2067
5116	2480	5005	885	3997	2410	1848
2594	1160	1824	3389	2283	4565	1401
508	4212	5131	539	1768	3341	44
5385	64	4950	3579	4963	4267	2713
3583	421	3313	1882	3542	2575	1541
5006	3793	2093	5648	2262	256	614
1427	3380	5388	5026	3909	2494	299
3945	4179	2048	3067	447	799	2260
1454	4698	3022	5872	3442	3407	5132
3207	2524	1309	1226	1407	4006	1459
85	5812	2830	4916	5546	4298	5768
5638	2273	3944	4121	5437	3709	3738
3314	2074	1245	4309	4367	1077	420
2181	4214	5073	5808	4360	1971	1665
2466	996	729	1005	4524	3823	999
4091	6683	436	3560	2562	1353	872
5036	527	2163	906	3716	5384	4269
2007	3071	2344	1505	293	389	2730
2529	26	4702	3888	2062	2018	4817
1273	5275	1528	2359	3139	1546	2287
3821	3864	1610	834	72	1387	5130
5796	3055	1553	480	5634	928	2783
3242.						

☞ *Seventh Day's Drawing, on Tuesday next, the 3d Augusi, 1819.*

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
ALKALI,	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	per cwt.			
ARRACK, Columbo,	per Gallon			
In Bond,	Nominal,	3	0	00
BEER, Hodgson's,	per hhd.	120	0	00
BEETLENUT, white Malay'	per Sut. Cd. of 21 mds.	60	0	00
Malabar,	Bombay Candy.	58	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37½ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	Ditto ditto,	40	0	00
BOTTLES,	per dozen	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	per Surat md. 21 Candy.	75	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	per mads. of 42 seers	28	0	00
CANVAS, No. 1 to 4,	per bolt.	34	0	00
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CARDAMUMS, Malabar.	per Surat maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
CASSIA, China,	per pound	00	2	25
Sumatra,	" "			
Buds,		none		
Malabar,				
CLOVES,	per Surat maund	68	0	00
Bourbon,		55	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	per pound.	16	0	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	per Surat md.	18	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Laccadavie,	Candy of 21 Md.	57	0	00
COIR, Sheathing	per Surat md.	22	2	00
Plate,	"	23	0	00
Bolts,	"	23	0	00
Slab,	"	23	0	00
Persian,	"	22	0	00
COPPERAS, good,	"	none		
2d kind,	"			
CORDAGE,	per cwt.	27	0	00
Patent,	"	30	0	00
COTTON. Almood,	per Surat Candy	220	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	250	0	00
Bownaghur,	or 7 Cwt.	190	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		15	0	00
Limree Wudwan,		195	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	Nominal,	220	0	00
Kutch,		180	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		200	0	00
Mangrole & Bore,		170	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.	40	0	00
Ditto boiled,		55	0	00
ELEPHANT'S TEETH,	per Surat md	50	0	00
1st sort,	"			
2d ditto,	"			
3d ditto,	"			
GALL NUTS, garbled,	per Surat maund	30	0	00
GHEE, Calanchy,	per Bombay maund	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	per Surat Cy of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
GRAM, Surat	per Cy. of 8 Parah	19	0	00
GUM Animi,	per Surat maund	10	0	00
Arabic,	"			
Gamboge, Europe markee,	"			
Galbanum,	"			
Olibanum,	"			
GUNPOWDER,	per lb.			
GUNNEES,	per 100	20	0	00
HEMP, Koncan,	per Bombay Candy	115	0	00
Ghauty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy	80	0	00
HATS, good,	each.	10	0	00
HING, Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	per Surat candy	63	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	62	0	00
English Square,	" "	42	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "			
Nails 2 a 3 Inch, 4 a 10,	" per cwt			
Hoops,	" per cwt	10	0	00
Kentledge,	" per cwt.			
LEAD, Pig ditto,	Rs. per cwt.	9	2	00
Sheet	" "	11	0	00
Red,	" "	12	0	00
White	" "	14	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	per Gallon			
MACE, good,	per pound	3	2	00
NAIL, Copper,	per cwt.	63	0	00
Ditto Brass,	Ditto	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	ditto	3	0	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort,	per Bombay md.	4	1	00
Ditto Jengely,	Ditto ditto	3	3	00
PADDY,	per Moorg.	30	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	per lb.			
Black	"			
Green	"			
Yellow	"			
Red	"			
PEPPER, Malabar,	per Bombay candy	132	0	00
Bhatcole,		142	0	00
Eastern,		130	0	00
PITCH,	per barrel	20	0	00
QUICKSILVER,	Rs. per Surat maund	38	0	00
RAW, Silk Nunkeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Ditto, Silk Cotton, 1 sort	15 seers to a B'bay md.	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2	do. do.	16	2	00
Ditto do. 3	do. do.	16	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	per Bag	10	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	8	0	00
Ditto Moongy,	do. do.	6	0	00
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	per pound	40	0	00
SAGO,	per Surat maund	2	0	00
SALT PETRE,	per Bag	18	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	per Bombay candy	180	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy,	per gallon	5	0	00
Hollands	per Case	30	0	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	per	11	0	00
Bundle,	"	12	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	30	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	do. do.	28	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	per md. 114 seers 1 seer	7	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat md. of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		6	0	00
Candy Chinchu,	per Surat md. of 43¼ seers	10	2	00
do. Canton,	do. do.	10	0	00
do. 2 do.	da. do.	9	0	00
TAR, Stockholm	per " Barrel	30	0	00
TERRA, Japanica, or Kut,	per Bombay Cy.	50	0	00
TIN PLATES, I. C.	" per " box	10	0	00
in large slab,	per md. 40 seers	11	0	00
TURPENTINE,	" per " barrel			
Spirits,	" per " gallon			
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	40	0	00
TUTTENAGUE,	per Surat maund	10	2	00
VERDIGREASE,	" per cwt.			
VERMILLION, China,	per paper	1	1	00
WAX Pegue,	per Surat maund			
WINE, Claret, English,	" per " dozen	40	0	00
Port,	" " "			
Madeira, 1 sort,	" per " pipe	300	0	00
WHEAT, Jamboolee,	per Candy of 8 Parah	28	0	00
Ditto Surat,		32	0	00
WHITE LEAD, China,	per cwt.	13	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	218	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	478	1	00

Remittance to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee

Freight to England, dead weight. 4 £. per Ton.
Loose Freight 5 £.
Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 109 per 100 Sicca.
on Madras, par.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER 1819.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

ther time. The 10th [illegible] was called the Indemnity Act, which for 100 years the legislature has regularly repeated, without on any of those occasions a single observation being hazarded against it and thereby virtually, legally, and clearly repealed all those pains and penalties which had been formerly denounced against the Roman Catholics. He was aware all this might appear new to the Honourable [illegible], excepting to those with whom he had conferred on the matter. He would remark, however, that Mr. Fox, in the speech in which he first introduced the subject to Parliament, with that luminous brevity with which he always stated his position, and that felicitous abundance with which he always illustrated it, remarked, that the difference between the Protestants and the Catholics was twofold—first, as to the enjoyment of civil rights; and next, as to their Parliamentary competency; he went on to say, that though they were permitted to be subordinate officers of the army and navy, yet they were not eligible as admirals; that for that station the navy was shut against them. But the fact was, that it was rather the subordinate capacity for which they were not qualified, while they were for the higher one. He would not state the fact thus, but that it existed so upon the Statute Book. It had been supposed that a Catholic was not qualified for the office of Lord High Admiral; and Mr. Fox though that of all offices, he ought to be prevented from enjoying that. He (Mr. Fox) imagined that two Lords-Commissioners, sitting at the board of office, instead of consulting whether it would be better to send a fleet to the West Indies or to the Mediterranean, would be much more likely to begin discussing the doctrine of Transubstantiation. But what was the fact? Why, that in the memory of man, no question as to the disqualification of the Catholic for Lord High Admiral ever took place; and that he was just as competent as any other person whatever. It appeared to him that a point which had escaped the almost miraculous sagacity of Mr. Fox was one which, if it had any important relation to the subject, might justify the length at which he had endeavoured to explain and to press it upon the attention of the House. He conceived it to be right and necessary to state what the law actually was, at a moment when both England and Ireland were anxiously looking to the result of their decision, the latter with eyes of expectation, and the former, as he trusted, without alarm. It was right that England should be undeceived in the opinion that she had been coy, when in fact she had been extremely kind. The Indemnity Acts could not be considered as temporary laws, for they had been renewed, with a very short interruption, for a period of 25 years. They were as old as the reign of the House of Hanover over these realms. What had induced our ancestors to descend to this more mitigated system of legislative policy? That system was deemed wise and just so early as the 6th year of George 1. When the House was remitted of the Oath of Supremacy, it might be well to recollect, that this oath was framed upon a mere dogma, of that beneficent monarch, Harry the 8th.—But what was there in this oath that could afford an argument on this subject? it was not an oath the meaning of which was involved in doubt or difficulty, and it probably would have long since fallen into disuse, but for the malignant and uncharitables feetings which it served to keep alive. This Act, however, had not caused the exclusion of Roman Catholics frem Parliament during the reigns of Elizabeth and James the Fist, when the Protestant religion was in the greatest danger. That exclusion did not take place till the 25th of Charles the Second, when the test respecting the Real Presence and Eucharist were provided. Even these tests however, did not satisfy the ardent zeal of the Protestants of that day; and by the Act of the 30th of the same reign, a much more copious declaration on the doctrine of Transubstantiation was enacted. In some cases the former was still deemed sufficient, but in others the latter was made indispensable. By one of the Acts of King William, the army were required to make one of the declarations and left liable to the penalties attached to a refusal of the other. The oaths which had been repealed by Queen Mary were re-enacted by the Convention: nor was it surprising that securities of this nature should be required at a time when a Popish Pretender, supported by the whole power of France, was on the shores of Ireland The continuance of the same law was in some degree a previous condition to the assumption of the king'y office by William and Mary. Persons in office ought, in fact, to make both these declarations; for the Indemnity Acts did not distinguish one from the other. By the [illegible] of these Acts, in the reign of William, the form of words in which the Oath of Allegiance should be taken was particularly specified; but by the 1st Geo. I, they obtained a new lease and tenure of their respecrive offices. This last act, which might be called perennial; insmuch it flowered every year, placed all his Majesty's subjects in the same situation; allowing them, on accepting public offices, a delay of six months in taking the various oaths and declaralions, and after that a similar indulgence for an indefinite period. These laws were passed equally for England and Ireland; but in the 33d year of the present King, an Act was passed to render Roman Catholics in Ireland admissible to any office, on their subscribing a new declaration, with the exception of a few, amongst which were those of the Lord Lieutenant, the Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Secretary for Ireland. These offices were not to be filled by Papists under any condition; and yet under this very law they might be so filled. He would appeal to his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Peel) whether he had ever taken this oath, which seemed to have been intended as a chymical test for catching Papists. If, however, on the appointment of a Papist, which his Right Honourable Friend was indeed well-known not to be, the oaths of Supremacy, Abjuration, &c. were tendered to him, he would be indemnified for declining them. The fact was, that no such oaths were ordinarily tendered, and it would answer no purpose in the argument to urge that his Right Honourable Friend had taken the oath of a Privy Counsellor. This he believed had not been done for some time after his Right Honourable Friend had continued to discharge the duties of that office. But he was now arguing upon the legal effects of the different Acts passed upon this subject; and he might ask what necessity there was for the Commander-in-Chief to be a member of the Privy Council. He should, perhaps, be thought to go a great way when he asserted that a Roman Catholic might even be a Privy Counsellor. This proposition it would nevertheless be easy to maintain. The House would not, he trusted, impute to him a disposition to amuse them with the discussion of legal niceties or subtile refinements; what he was now urging flowed from honest and sincere conviction; it was not offered from any desire of appearing astute, but from a sense of its importance, and was submitted thus early in the debate, in order that it might generally and fairly canvassed. The office of Privy Counsellor was not in itself a place of trust, and it was no where mentioned in any of the Acts, enumerating the excepted offices. Ae did not deny the King's authority in Council to administer an oath; but with regard to the oaths under consideration, the Act of Parliament had prescribed the form and manner in which they should be taken.—they were to be taken either at the table of the House, or in one of the four Courts in Westminister Hall, or at the General Quarter Sessions of some Country. The previsions of the Act were not satisfied or executed by any oath merely taken before the King in Council. In former times the Army took the oaths before the Muster-Master-General; the Navy before the High Admiral; and Members of Parliament before the Lord High Steward. The latter practice still prevailed; but the oaths of a Privy Counsellor was the relict of an ancient form wholly foreign to the intention of the statutes. His argument therefore was, that the whole current of authority proved the oaths instituted during the reign of William to be virtually repealed, and he inferred that the honours of the legal profession were already open to Roman Catholics. When the Lord Chancellor and Judges took the oaths, it was at the same time, and they were included in the same roll: but the oath of office was alone indispensable, and he should not be surprised at finding a Protestant Judge with warm feelings on the subject actually try the point. The Roman Catholic might at first assert his right to a delay of six months, and unless the wisdom of ages was to be turned aside on his account, might safely refuse to take them at any time. The oath of supremacy, to which he had already alluded, signified that "no foreign Potentate Prince, or Prelate hath, or ought to have, any superiority, jurisdiction, power, or authority within this realm." This might be be very proper and natural language when Popery was not to be tolerated; when it was to be driven out of the country; when Acts were framed, providing that the tests should be offered to all persons suspected of holding that faith, and that they should be sent into banishment if they refused it. Such oaths were right at that time, & he should not have objected to take them. He would refer his Right Hon. Friend to a clause in the Emendatory Act. with regard to the Oath of Supremacy, by which it was provided, that nothing therein contained should be construed to affect the doctrine or discipline of the Court of Rome. How was it possible to deny to the Papal See at this moment the possession of any ecclesiastical authority in this country? It was intended as a trap for Catholics, but it was in fact a trap only for Protestants. In the Act, called Sir John Milford's Act, a new Oath of Allegiance was framed for Papists, on which it was stated, that no Foreign Prince or Prelate hath, or ought to have, any spiritual or temporal authority in this realm. The Papist, however, might more easily escape from this oath than the Protestant; and it appeared to him to be incumbent on his Right Honourable Friend to move for the repeal of the oath, before he again supported the grant to the College of Maynooth. His Noble Friend had lately introduced a Bill recognizing the authority of the Court of Rome as applied to the ordination of Bishops, and he put it to the House, whether, after such a recognition, the Oath of Supremacy ought to be retained. If any set of persons ought to be peculiarly guarded against the errors of Popery, it was the servants of the Royal Household; and yet a sea Officer was called upon to take all these tests of Protestantism, while the King's servants were required merely to subscribe the declaration of the 25th of Charles II. which, if not as different as light from darkness, was as different as a very light, from a very dark day. The oath of supremacy had been originally enacted as a guard to the infancy of the church, and jealousy of the power of France, together with the Popish plot in the reign of Charles II., had led to other similar enactments. They took place according to the greater or less degree of panic which prevailed—a panic with regard to the causes of which it had been truly said by the Poet.—

"Some truth there was, but dash'd & brew'd with lies
"To please the fools, and puzzle all the wise."

It was natural for the public to feel alarmed at seeing the King go daily to mass, but the declaration itself must have been intended for legislative and inquiring minds capable of understanding the casuistry which it was designed to refuse. It was not surprising that when William & Mary assumed a young and struggling government, those laws should have been rigidly enforced, and that no delay should have been permitted. Admiral Montague might have been defeated, and the battle of La Hogue lost, if these tests had not been immediately applied. There was a plain and evident reason for the system at that time, but when George. I succeeded without doubt or difficulty to the vacant throne, stepping into it as an elder son on the decease of his father, the same precautions were found to be no longer necessary. In George II.'s time a longer period was allowed to take tue oaths. The rebellion of 1715 put no check to the progress of liberality. The space of six months was given for taken the oaths. This was not an insulated act, it formed a part of the same rational stream all along. George II. succeeded George I. as quietly and securely as James II. had succeeded Charles II. or Charles I. had succeeded James I. There was no danger to be apprehended, and greater confidence was therefore placed in the people, by relaxing the severities which a different state of things had made necessary. (Hear). The 8th or 9th—he begged pardon for not having more accurately informed himself—the 8th or 9th of George II. was the begining of that long series of indemnity acts, which fairly indicated the progress of the public mind, and the safety of liberal policy. One trial was made; all was peaceful. It was repeated again and again, and all was tranquil. Thus was the public feeling from year to year perceived, as Dr. Johnson eloquently said on a different subject, 'like the flutter of many bosoms." This happy course was not interrupted till 1745, when there arose a rebellion which, whatever may have been its form and character, proved that there was in this country a radical attachment to the House of Hanover, and a fixed resolution to adhere to the Protestant religion. At last the success of all those wise measures, the flourishing state of the country, and the happy state of religion, encouraged the legislature in 1743 to introduce into an act of that time, the 30th of Charles II. Upon this head he would only further say, that the act of indemnity which passed unanimously in this and the other House of Parliament, gave to the Catholics more than any man in this House had ever claimed for them. The second point to which he would advert was the power of sitting in Parliament. Of the laws affecting the Roman, Catholics he had never seen any carried into effect nor had the Speaker; and were it certain that no successor of his would, there might be an end of all discussion on the subject. The 20th Charles II., *ex majore cautela*, had prohibited Roman Catholics from sitting in Parliament. It was another subject for amazement, that this act is enumerated among the acts for the neglect of which annual indemnity is given. (Hear). The Hon. Member read from the Indemnity Act of this year the precise title of the 20th Charls II.) What the object of this indemnity might have been he was not quite certain. The act of Charles made a way with an act of William and Mary, to which it refers, in such a manner as to make it necessary to have them united, a dead and a living body, and the dead body alone speaks. (A laugh). But according to the practice for many years, a Roman Catholic might take his seat in that House, till the House spoke the wisdom of the age upon the subject. These statements he did not offer as proof, for he was aware that he argued loosely, but they were striking illustrations of the spirit of our ancestors. If the Roman Catholics were not entitled to hold any office civil or military, neither then was the Duke of York entitled to be Commander-in-Chief, nor the Noble Lord at the head of the Treasury to hold his situation; both of them were liable to a premunire for they did not take the oaths. It was true that as Privy Councillors they had taken those oaths. But so old was the book from which the oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy were prescribed. that the name of Queen Anne had been erased, and the name of our Sovereign, George was introduced. This tended to show that it was not regarded as a statutory observance. Catholics might be excluded by that clause in the 20th of Charles the second, to which he had alluded, from Parliament. He had not been arguing that they ought to be satisfied with the present state of the laws (hear, hear). But he had argued as he had done, with reference to those gentlemen who opposed the question, by appealing to the wisdom of our ancestors—those gentlemen, who met all argument by talking of the good old times. What was the particular period which they would designate as the good old times? He knew them not. Although a great concurrence of circumstances had given occasion to our laws, and although the edifice of the Constitution was constructed by the concurrent wisdom of successive generations, yet he would wish to be informed by those Gentlemen, when the period was of which they meant to say, "Here it is that we are to make our stand." He was a sincere and heartfelt member of the Church of England. Her establishment and glory he considered as so necessary to the establishment and glory of our civil institutions, that if the proposed measure were not only not innoxious to her, but did not place her on a firmer basis he should not be for it. (Hear, hear, hear.) He was not the advocate of the Roman Catholics, but of the Church of England. He was as he had been two years ago, more silently, though perhaps more effectually, employed in her service, and endeavouring to throw down those fabrications from which her enemies could more successfully annoy her. He was clearing the grounds that surrounded her commanding edifice of the remaining little bushes and hedges and ruins that might render the defences of the place precarious. He felt it a great misfortune to differ on this question from a Right Hon. Friend, whose talents he in common with all the world, admired, and to whom, for his virtues, he was sincerely attached. Nothing but imperative duty should make him differ from him. But having been obliged to inform himself upon the merits of the subject, he should have held it an act of treachery not to declare his conviction, even although differing, from his Right Hon. Friend. (Hear, hear.) Taking then the Church of England for the most magnificent edifice which the combination of the wisdom and goodness of Providence had formed, he called upon that House to accede to the Right Hon. Gentleman's motion. He begged leave to read to the House a passage from a writer of great authority and great eloquence. He could assure them his quotation would be very short. He read from the Commentaries of Mr. Justice Blackstone: "This is a short summary of the laws against Papists; of which the President Montesquieu"—Here exclaimed Mr. Croker, was the greatest authority in France added to the greatest authority in England—"observes, that they are so rigorous, though not so professedly of the sanguinary kind, that they do all the hurt that can possibly be done in cold blood. But in answer to this it may be observed, that these laws are seldom exerted to their utmost rigour; and indeed, if they were, it would be very difficult to excuse them: for they are rather to be accounted for from their history, and the urgency of the times, which produced them, than to be approved (upon a cool review) as a standing system of law." This, said Mr. Croker, was not the dictum of a lawyer, it was the wisdom of a Statesman. "The restless machinations of the Jesuits during the reign of Elizabeth,

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the turbulence and uneasiness of the Papists under the new religious establishment, and the boldness of their hopes and wishes for the succession of the Queen of Scots, obliged the Parliament to counteract so dangerous a spirit by laws of great, and than perhaps necessary, Severity." The Hon. Member here remarked that Mr. Justice. Blackstone had only ventured to say, that the severity had perhaps been necessary:—" If a time should ever arrive, perhaps it is not very distant, when all the fears of a Pretender shall have vanished, and the power and influence of the Pope shall become feeble, ridiculous, and despicable, not only in England, but in every kingdom of Europe."—(Hear,)—He surely had this period in view, the Hon. Member remarked, and uses the very words which I should now use, if I possessed his eloquence—" it probably would not than be amiss to review and soften these rigorous edicts; at least till the civil (this word he carefully printed in italics to show his view of the principles that were dangerous) principles of the Roman Catholics called again upon the Legislature to renew them."—Follow (proceeded Mr. Croker) the wisdom of our ancestors; walk in the same paths. Were we afraid of the Roman Catholics? (Hear, hear.) In the time of the Gunpowder Plot; in the time of Charles II.; in those times when they had been active, misehievous and powerful, we had put them down, and exercised great severity over them. Now they afforded no cause of alarm, not one symptom of hostility. why should, they be excluded from the equal rights and privileges of subjects; He did not contend for them as absolute rights. We lived in a political state. They were not legislating for abstract beings. In a political view he contended for the claims urged by the Roman Catholics as equally safe and wise. What bugbear they could now present, except for themselves, he was unable to conjecture. They were indeed conjuring up something of this kind for themselves, for they complained of the influence of the English Court, in the Court of Rome. (A laugh.) He was not calling for new laws; he only wished to have that made permanent which was now temporary, and the law which was at present precarious to be be definitive and fixed. He did not insist on their loyalty, because, as the Right Honorable Gentleman had manfully said, What had made them disloyal, if they were so? By granting their reasonable claims their loyalty will be confirmed. It was the nature of persecution to make its objects pursue their own way with greater vigour. A system of jealousy and severity towards the Roman Catholics would naturally produce distrust and disaffection; concession would be accompanied with mutual confidence and united attachment to our happy Constitution. He begged the pardon of the House for having occupied so much of their time. (Loud and long continued cheers.)

The Speaker read the motion, and put the quetsion upon it.

Mr. Leslie Foster said that he was quite astonished by the speech of his Hon. Friend. His Hon. Friend had discovered among the secrets of Acts Parliament that the Roman Catholics had been in posession of the privileges so much in dispute for more than a century. A Roman Catholic might be Lord Chancellor, or preside at the head of any office, and sit in Parliament although of this last his Hon. Friend was less certain. He took leave, as a lawyer, to say, that he differed from him entirely. He would not follow him through the 160 penal statutes. He should state one circumstnace which appeared to him sufficient. He did not think that the Act of Indemnity had any reference at all to Roman Catholics. The preamble states, that " Whereas absence, ignorance, or unavoidable accident " &c. may have prevented. Now, with Roman Catholics, it could be neither absence, ignorance, nor unavoidable accideur, for it was moral impossibility in their case. The Indemnity Act generally passed early in the Session, about the 1st of March. It contained no prospective provision. Six months are given, but there elapsed six months before the next repetition of the Indemnity Act, and in the meantime it would be in the power of any common informer to subject the offender to great and severe penalties, In England the execution might be put off till a new Act of Indemnity should be passed; but it could not be so in Ireland, were the case could only be traversed to the next Quarter Session. This circumstance his Honourable Friend should have adverted to. The privilege of a seat in that House rested upon grounds quite peculiar. Not only must the oaths be taken before the seat can be occupied, but they must have been taken at a previous stage. Not only were not six months allowed, but six minutes were not allowed, to consider whether they should or should not be taken. He would however, abstain from any further remarks on the observations of his Hon. Friend. The House was not met to deliberate upon the interpretation of existing laws or to reconcile the contradictory provisions of 150 statutes—(hear); he would therefore proceed to a few observations on the merits of the question, and in doing so he could not but refer, in the first place, to the feelings of the majority of the people against the concession of the claims put forwards by the Roman Catholics. He might, appeal to the state of public opinion, both in England and Scotland, as manifested by the petitions on the table. At no time since 1807 were the feelings of both kingdoms so loudly expressed against the grant of new privileges, or even the discussion of former demands. Nobody who wished well to the interests of the country would desire to rouse the public mind on any measure, unless in cases of paramount necessity; but on the question he believed the great majority of the people, whose attention had been called to it, had petitioned against the object of the motion. The Petitions from Ireland against the Catholic Claims were numerous, and respectably signed; and whatever had been said of Petitions with a different prayer, he would still maintain, that the majority of the Irish Protestants were against concession. He did not mean to throw any reflection on the Protestants who petitioned in favour of their Roman Catholic brethren. He admitted their numbers and respectability, but it ought not to be forgotton from what quarter the Petitions principally came. At any time it was well known that people could be got to sign Petitions who did not well understand their object. At present the Petitions principally came from the south and west of Ireland, where the Roman Catholic population greatly predominated, where the Protestants were few, and in the power of the Catholics; and where their motives in petitioning, therefore, could be easily appreciated, On the other hand, Petitions against the Roman Catholics were sent up from great bodies of men in the north of the Island. It was to the north that we were to look for the feeling of the Irish Protestants for the most enlightened opinion on the question before the House. That part of the island was colonized under James VI.; it had ever since been advancing in every kind of improvement, and had made the greatest progress in civilazatioo, commerce, refinement, and wealth. These advances were owing to the exemption of that part of the island from the effects of the penal code, which had barbarized the rest of Ireland. To this valuable and intelligent portion of the population, he would refer for the opinions of the Irish Protestants, and he found on the table petitions from Monaghan, signed by 20,000 individuals; from Antrim, signed by 19,000; from Fermanah, signed by 9,000; & from other districts or countries praying that the claims of the Roman Catholic might not be acceded to.—(Hear, hear.)—These petitions originated in no hostility to the Catholics, nor were they promoted alone by those in the inferior ranks of society. whose prejudices might be supposed to be excited on the subject of religion; but they proceeded from people who professed no intolerant principles, the great body of whom were invited by the leading gentlemen to express their opinions from the salutary wish of preserving establishments, which further concession to Catholics they conceived might shake. The most important Petition in favour of the Catholic Claims comes from Dublin; but it ought to be recollected, that the signatures to that document were those not only of the inhabitants of the City, but of Gentlemen from all parts of the country; and after all, were not so numerous as those of the adverse Petitions. He did not think, when these things were taken into consideration, that there could be any doubt as to the sentiment of the majority of Irish Protestants on this momentous question, and he need not inculcate how materially their opposition affected the policy of concession. A second objection which he had to the Motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman arose from the conduct and feelings of the Catholics themselves. It would be recollected, that the Petitions for Concession were all silent on the subject of safeguards or securities. With regard to these securities, there had been three very different opinions maintained by those who agreed in the policy of additional concession. Some thought that no securities were necessary for the Protestants, and that no restrictions on the Catholics ought to be imposed; others that some were necessary, and might be devised; and others still agreed on the specific terms which would satisfy their scruples. Nobody could feel greater respect than he (Mr. L. Foster) for those who brought forward the Bill in 1813, granting the Catholics political privileges on certain conditions of security. They did all they could to protect us from anticipated danger; but he was free to say that their proposals gave no satisfaction to a single Protestant that he ever saw. An Irish county which met on the occasion had declared, that the measure, if passed, would shake our establishments to the foundation. The measure was not satisfactory to the Roman Catholic Clergy themselves. They declared in an unanimous synod, that they could not concur in the proposed arrangment without incurring the guilt of a schism, and that they would sooner die than submit to it. (Hear, hear?) What then would have been the consequence of passing this Bill, by which the legislature would have alarmed the Protestants by concession and inflicted martyrdom on the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, by demanding securities? If the Right Honourable Gentleman could now come forward with proposals more satisfactory, let him declare them to the House; but let him not ask for a Committee, in which he had no definite propostions to make, and which might agitate the country with vague hopes to alarm, without leading to any certain result. These were the grounds on which he should oppose the motion. He was as sensible as any man of the advantage of conciliating the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland. That body had great power over their people, and could give or take away their affections from any government. If the attachment of the people to existing establishments was to be destroyed, it would be through the alienation of their Priests; and if it was to be gained it would be by a plan of conciliating this influential body. He would suggest, that the plan for securing the friendship and allegiance of this alienated body was not by a veto, but a volo; not by imposing restrictions on the election of their Bishops, but by extending to them a stipendiary provision. (Hear, hear.) Such was his conscientious opinion, and he was bound to pronounce it. He would not wish to bind the Clergy by restrictions, but to engage them by kindness. He would not ask the slavery of the Church, but he would secure its goodwill. He would not desire for the Crown the power of of excluding episcopal candidates from their sees, but to observe the sees filled with persons pleasing to the Crown (hear). Such a measure as this would have more effect than all the vetos, oaths of adjuration, and supremacy, put together (hear). He was afraid, however, that the measure would now be impracticable. The clergy would not now accept of any Goverment provision. There was no term of abomination which had been applied to the veto, which would not be applied to this proposition, and he was sensible to what reproaches he was exposing himself by making it. It would be described as a vile plan to entrap servility, and to destroy the respectable character of the clergy. The time for proposing it was now past; it might have been proposed and carried in the Irish Parliament; but nothing was more clear. than that neither that, nor any similar mode of conciliation would now succeed. He thought therefore, that the House might as well thrust a burning torch into a barrel of gunpowder and expect tranquility, as eter into a committee to discuss projects for securing the affections of the Roman Catholic clargy, if additional means were granted them of injuring our establishment. For the benefit of those who had not been present on former discussions of this question. he might mention some facts in the progress of concession. It was as stated truly by the Right Hon. Gentleman now about forty years since we began to relax the rigour of the laws against the Roman Catholics of Ireland. In 1778 the whole Penal Code was repealed. and the Catholics, with respect to the right of property, were placed in the same situation with their Protestant brethren. Of this measure he highly approved. In 1792 they first began to aspire to political power. At that time a Catholic convocation existing in Dublin, stated four things as the full extent of their demands—First, full admission to all legal honours; second the capacity of being Grand Juors; third, eligibility to the Magistracy; and fourth, the elective Franchise. This last they have received, and by the 40s. freehold, the suffrage may be said to be almost universal in Ireland, Give them, therefore, the power of electing Roman Catholic Members, and you kindle religious enthusiasm, the worst ingredient in a popular election.—(Hear, hear, from the Opposition Benches.)—The Honorable Gentleman professed not to know the object of this cheer; he was sure it could not proceed from the Irish Members. When this was granted they seemed still as discontented as ever. Two years afterwards they claimed admission to Parliament so loudly, that Lord Fizwillam, who was at that time Lord Lieutenant on his return to England, said in the British Parliament, " If their demandwere not granted the country would be thrown into a rebellion. This habit of being emboldened by concession to make new demands was not peculiar to the Catholics of Ireland, but was a necessary part of the human character, at present they only sought for eligibility: grant them that, and they would soon claim possession. As an Irishman he would not consider the quession as it regarded the whole of the Empire, but as it was limited to Ireland. Suppose three-fourths of the Members of Parliament, three-fourths of the Grand Jurors of Counties, three-fourth of the Magistrates, were to be Roman Catholics, which was the proportion which that class bore to the Protestants; after gaining so much influence, would they not demand exclusive power? Would they not require that all the establishments of the kingdom should be modelled to their advantage? Would not the ecclesiastical part of their community claim their share of the privilege, & demand the establishments now in the hands of the Protestants. He did not know, indeed, if in such circumstances exclusion from the emoluments of the church could be defended. But it might be said, that, connected with the British empire, the Catholics of Ireland composed only a sixth of it. Would they not, in that case, then desire a separation from Great. Britain, as the means of securing their ascendency? He apprehended then two dangers from the grant of the present claims: the one the overthrow of the Irish Protestant Church; and the other the separation of Ireland from the Empire. He could not state which would take place first, but both he thought in the supposed circumstances would soon occur. There was another danger which threatened us as regarded our relations with a foreign power: the Pope claimed supremacy of a part of the empire in Ireland; and the rivality of allegiance was as bad in his mind as the rivality of nations. He would go no further into the subject. He rested his opposition to the motion on the dangers which threatened our establishments. The union of the Church and State had all ways been productive of of peace and internal tranquillity, while their separation led sometimes to war, & always threatened strife and confusion. In the time of Henry VIII. though otherwise a tyrannical reign, the effecting of this union had been productive of great advantages; their separation under Queen Mary had led to rebellion and persecution; it was restored again under Elizabeth; it had been again broken in the reign of James II. and permanently established at the glorious Revolution. It had grown up with our civil freedom, and was necessary for its security. It was oppressed when our civil rights were overpowered, and flourished when they were observed. It had given us quiet, not as a theological doctrine, but as a principle of civil safety. It lends to the Government all its force, and destroy the ambition of contending sects. It had in all times been the hope and security of the empire.

Mr. Croker explained. He had given his reason only as an inducement to go into the inquity. He wished not to deceive the House, but he might be deceived himself. However, he thought he had stated nothing but facts with respect to the statutes of which the Catholics could avail themselves. And what would be be the situation of the Protestants, themselves who had not taken the oaths, if they were not protected by by the Bill of Indemnity?

Lord Normanby said, that if no better arguments than those which he had just heard could be brought against the motion, he thought the House would agree to a Committee. He had been anxious to heir the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, because, he expected from him an outline of of every thing that could be said against the Catholic Claims, and had suspended his judgment till he heard him; but if any doubt existed before, it was now removed. The Right Hon. Gentleman had dwelt much upon the petitions against the motion; but he would beg leave to say, that petitions here were nothing. The question was not like one of taxes, where individuals could deliver a better opinion from knowledge than the Government; but one of policy, which the House would decide upon its own inform ation. He would not follow the Right Hon. Gentleman into all his arguments, but place what he had to say on a wider foundation. In agreeing to the motion and doing justice to the petitioners, the House would create a common interest in the common good, and would make what was valuable to all, dear to each. Those who refused the grant of common privileges to the Catholics violated the principle of civil and religious liberty, while they vainly disclaimed the maxims of persecution; for he could give no other name to a civil disqualification on account of religion, when that disqulification was not necessary for the general safety. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord here entered into some statements on the penal code, to which the Roman Catholics were subject. The difference between the Roman Catholics and Protestants was not so much as might have been imagined at first sight; at least not so much as to interfere with the discharge of their political duties. They had both the same political duties discharge, the same political interests to defend. It was said, in objection to the motion, that we had restored the Pope, and rendered his spiritual influence more formidable; but in doing so, ws had not raised him to more, or as much political importance as any of his neighbours, south or north. We had not done more for him than for the Duke of Tuscany or the King of Naples; though we might have restored him to his political authority, it was beyond human power to restore the former system over which he had presided; that we could never in the present state of Europe expect to see revived. Another argument was founded upon the supposed disloyalty of the Roman Catholics. He was ready to meet the opponent on that ground, it was with them the flower which bloomed after the storm; Charles I. owed his life to the loyalty of the Catholics, and though their fidelity was repaid by the most severe enactments, they still remained attached to their allegiance. Many of the prejudices against them were kept alive by their supposed general attachment to the Pretender, but of those Catholics who supported him a great majority was from other motives than those of religion. In addition to the other observations he had made, he would add, that the recent conduct of the Roman Catholics entitled them to the respect and approbation of the House; it was to shew that they merited what they claimed from the Legislature; it had been mild, yet firm; steady in the pursuit of their rights, but loyal in the means by which they wished to obtain them. There were some who believed that if the Roman Catholics were made eligible to offices of high trust and importance, in a short time such offices would be filled only by them. If this were true, it ought to be an argument with the House in their favour, for it would show the confidence of the House in their principles. But admitting those principles to be good, he denied that such result would ensure from their emancipation. However much the great body of the people, particularly of the Irish nation, might be disposed in favour of the principle of universal toleration, it never would have the effect of rendering them exclusively confident in the Roman Catholics. It had been said, that the Roman Catholics were never content; that formerly they would be satisfied with some minor concessions, but having obtained them, they still desired greater; and if they obtained these, would be anxious for more. He would ask, how should they be content? they were suffered to enjoy the mockery of privilege without the reality; they had rank, without dignity or power; and wealth, without influence or interest. They were the descendants of men who had been distinguished for all these qualities and privileges, and yet they were said to be dicontented when they felt themselves to be degraded from the enjoyment of any. What must be the feelings of a father who was obliged to check and curb the rising ambition of his sons to the attainment of any of those distinctions which their ancestors enjoyed? He should say to them," You must divest yourselves of those inclinations; educated with activity, you are born to be an inactive and useless spectator of what passes. You must take no part therein; your country desires not your services; she looks with pleasure upon those of you meanest, servants but you she rejects with scorn; they for their exertions are exalted and ennobled, but you with all yours are condemned to be degraded and depressed." (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He might go further, and show the inconsistency with the received principles of British freedom of keeping so large a portion of our fellow subjects in a state of political degradation; he might go on to point out the great incompatability of the system of exclusion from the benefits of our constitution, with our received opinions:—we who had given liberty to half of Europe were upbraided with the extraordinary anomaly of keeping our fourth [illegible] subjects in a state of civil and political degradation. He might go on up on all those points, but he conceived it would be an unnecessery waste of the time of the House. In conclusion, he should venture to hope, that only those who saw danger to the Church and State from a repeal of the penal code, would vote against its abolition; the certainly alone of that danger could justify the exclusion of any portion of British subjects from the enjoyment of their natural rights. (Hear). With respect to the question of securities, he could not say any thing; for where he saw no danger, he could ask for no security to guard against it. (Hear) But if there were any Members who conceived that such securities were necessary to the preservation of the State, he begged they might name them. The Noble Lord sat down amid loud cheers, expressing his sincere hope that the claims of the Catholics might for the sake of justice and the security of the British Constitution, recive the sanction of the Legislature.

Mr. Brownlow opposed the motion.

Mr. Wrixon Becher and Sir Robert Wilson supported the motion.

Lord Lawther opposed it.

When his Lordship had finished, the calls for strangers to withdraw were renewed for some time with little effect. Several Members then cried out, " To custody. " This for some minutes was as ineffectual as the former calls, so anxious did the strangers appear for a continuance of the discussion. Many persons, and indeed we believe the great majority in the gallery, were induced to remain contrary to the cries of " Withdraw," in the hope that before they left the gallery, some other Members would rise, and go on with the discussion, In this, however, they were disappointed, and after a frequent repetition of the cries above mentioned, the gallery was cleared.

After our exclusion we understood that a discussion arose upon the question of adjourning the debate, which we were told was moved, but subsequently withdrawn. The House at length divided: and then again, as we were informed, another discussion arose. Several Members, who had voted at different sides of the question, were objected to by the Tellers. in consequence of their having come in after the regular time. The result was, that some few were struck off from both sides.

The final numbers declared by the Speaker were

For the Motion. 211

Against it. 213

Majority against the Motion——2

Adjourned at a Quarter to Two.

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